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J. J. Watson,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Certificates, Adolphustown.

Peter E. R. Miller,

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ISSUER of Marriage Licenses. Office in the Dominion Store, Enterprise.

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39

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Williams & Hooper,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc., Napanee, Ontario.

W. S. WILLIAMS,

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W. F. Hall,

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, under Insolvent Act of 1875. Fire Insurance Agent, &c. Office of Napanee Paper Mills, East Street.

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GRADUATE University of Victoria, College, Canada, and College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Special Attention paid to Diseases of the Eye.

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521-y.

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LIVERY at MILL POINT.

MR. JOHN FINLAYSON is prepared to furnish the best of rigs, either single or double.

At the Old Commercial Hotel MAIN STREET.

Mill Point, Jan. 30th, 1877.

45

Farm and Town Property FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of farms in the Counties of Northumberland and Hastings, also some very valuable city property in Belleville, and both village and farming property, in and near the village of Brighton

Apply to

J. B. BENSON.

Napanee.

March 12th, 1877.

47-ff.

Fish! Fish!! Fish!!!

RECEIVED DAILY.

Fresh and good at S. McLaughlin's, also New Granges, Lemons, Dates, &c., kept constantly on hand.

S. McLAUGHLIN

Dundas St.

Benoni Briggs

WISHES to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the past twenty-five years, and here to announce that he has

AGAIN COMMENCED BUSINESS

in the Boot and Shoe line, in the shop opposite the Campbell House, Napanee, at the sign of the "Big Boot." Having engaged Mr. Geo. Mitchell, formerly in the employ of Messrs. McElrossie & Downey, he intends to manufacture all kinds of custom work of the very best material and workmanship, and solicits a continuance of public patronage. Repairing done on short notice, and on liberal terms.

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No working in the fields to-morrow.

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30,000 ACRES.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Splendid Improved Farms, and Wild Timber Lands, to the extent of 30,000 acres; also of City, Town and Village property, in all parts of the Province of Ontario, at very low prices and easy terms.

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JAMES F. BARTLES.

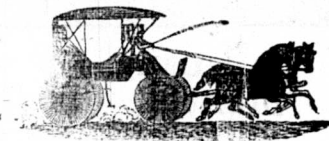
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Sash, Doors, and Mouldings, Cheese Boxes, Tubs, Firkins, etc.

I am now making a very superior article in a sawed cheese box, which I will sell at 12c. All orders intended to me will receive prompt attention.



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The best Matched Teams and Single Rigs always on hand.

Carriages, Cutters, Sleigh Robes, &c., the best in the country.

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OCEAN Tickets for sale via Quebec or Halifax in summer, Halifax or Portland in winter, by the Atlantic S. S. Line, White Star Line, Imperial and National of New York. Also return tickets at reduced rates to any point in the Old Country.

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Tickets by the Great Western Railway, to all points and return at reduced rates.

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American money bought and sold, and drafts on New York.

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Montreal Telegraph Office.

Over Mulloy's Drug Store.

13-11

Jno. A. REID

THE MARCHIONESS OF MUE

Poisoning as a Fine Art

CHAPTER II.

Marguerite's hunger for devilish ledge was still unsated. She made trials, giving the powder in biscuit her guests and to her chamber-maid were very sick, and suffered greatly only a few died, the preparation too weak for general slaughter. dose was not intended to be fatal; could practice her baleful chemistry out necessary assassination. To be lately certain of her drugs, she swallowed herself, and, after feeling the force and effect, she took an ant compounded by her associate in crime and was ready at last to devote her talent to her family. Her father the first victim. She poisoned his late, and the next day he was confined his bed. She manifested great solicitude, and took her place on his pillow, resolved she said, never leave him until he was better. Time blessed her for her goodness, as he received all his nourishment from her hands. She daintily poisoned his soup, his wine, and he grew weak gradually that his physicians, with usual sagacity, made a diagnosis of his disease, and determined the exact nature of his disease. Eight months was she fixed on to finish him; but they drew so that she got impatient, and by doing his doses she had him arrayed in coffin in as many weeks. She came him with one hand and poisoned with the other. Her filial affection led him to the soul. He breathed his on her tender bosom, and his final were, "My beloved child, I shall see you in heaven?"

The funeral of the elder Aubray brought his two sons from Norman the capital; but they came to their father's estate until certain forms respecting the estate were complied. Sainte Croix furnished them with a vault, Lachausse, a willing tool of and a proficient in the black art, whose agency they were buried in eight weeks. The strange morbid among the Aubrays now excited suspicion; but so skillfully had every been done that there was no prospect. The marchioness still his sister, who would inherit half the property; but as the greedy paramour wanted it all, he planned the latter's taking. Her fears saved her; she seized the first opportunity to quit Paris, and machinations became powerless.

The faithless wife and murder daughter had slain her nearest kin in behalf of her lover; she was now anxious to slay her husband on her own account. He had not troubled her their separation; but she wanted to freed from him wholly that she might marry Sainte-Croix, whom she still loved with intense passionateness. knowing how to obtain a divorce, naturally not wishing to appear in courts under the circumstances, the est way seemed to sprinkle his pat the cemetery with the mystic powder. Her lover shared her secret, but not passion—he had tired of her—though pretended to approve her purpose. ing, if balked in her desire and affected that she might give him his quietus is quite likely, too, that he may have been rejected to her as a wife on general principles. He was bad enough, without caring her with him by any legal tie; a must be acknowledged that her fashions were not precisely of a moral Men ordinarily, however depraved not won by depravity in women; and is not singular that the pupil of Evil averse to making his mistress Mac Sainte-Croix. He kept his aversion himself, however, and outwardly coqueted with her in her enterprise to widowhood.

She showed a new interest in her whose fondness for her had revived ing their life apart. She invited him spend the evening with her; she all

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STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of Boilers made to order. Also all kinds of Machinery repaired on the shortest notice. Remember the place, opposite the old City Hotel, corner of Adelaide and Bridge Streets.

Bartlett Life Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED 1816. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

A MOUNT DEPOSITED IN CANADA in accordance with the Act 130,000.

Insures property against fire as low as any other reliable company. All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid in Canada funds or Gold. Isolated dwellings insured at exceedingly low rates.

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At the Old Commercial Hotel, MAIN STREET.

Mill Point, Jan. 30th, 1877.

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Repairing done on short notice, and on liberal terms.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumption, that scourge of humanity, is the great dread of the human family, in all civilized countries.

I feel confident that I am in possession of the only sure, infallible Remedy—now known to the profession—for the positive and speedy cure of that great disease, and its many concomitants, viz. CATARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c. Twenty-eight years experience, as a busy practitioner, in the best Consumption Hospitals of the Old and New World has taught me the value of this medicine in the cure of all Tubercular Lung Complaints.

Those suffering with consumption or any of the above maladies, by addressing me, giving symptoms, they shall be put in possession of this great boon, without charge, and shall have the benefit of my experience in thousands of cases successfully treated. Full directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge by addressing

DR. JOHN S. BURNETT, 167 Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky.

No. 6.



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Ottawa, 15th June 1877.

Authorized Discount on American Invoices until further notice 5 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,

Commissioner.

MARBL ! MARBL !

Monuments, Headstones, etc., Carved in newest style in American and Foreign Marble and carefully put up in any part of the country at reasonable rates.

ALL KINDS OF CEMETERY WORK DONE WITH CARE AND PROMPTNESS. Call before you engage elsewhere. Dundas st., nearly opposite Beaman's corner.

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1877 SEASON 1877.

PICTON & NAPANEE ROUTE.

The Steamer Shannon,

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will run during the season, to Napanee DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:

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Returning to Pictou—Leaves Napanee at 3 o'clock, p.m., calling at intermediate ports, arriving in Pictou at about 6:30.

This is the cheapest and most expeditious route to all points East, and affords passengers three hours time in the flourishing town of Napanee for business or pleasure, before embarking on the 1 o'clock Day Express Train going East.

When returning, connects with the Merchants' Express Train from Montreal, thereby making the quickest dispatch for Eastern traffic to Pictou. Loaded Merchandise or other freight, will be promptly loaded, carefully handled and attended to.

P. F. McQUAIG, Wharfinger, Pictou.

JOHN BOWEY, do Napanee.

Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

the capital; but they came to their door Obligated to stay until certain formalities respecting the estate were complied with. Sainte-Croix furnished them with a servant, Lachausse, a willing tool of his and a proficient in the black art, whose agency they were buried with eight weeks. The strange martial among the Aubrays now excited suspicion; but so skillfully had everything been done that there was no person suspect. The marchioness still had a sister, who would inherit half the property; but as the greedy paramour wanted it all, he planned the latter's taking-off. Her fears saved her; she seized the earliest opportunity to quit Paris, and her machinations became powerless.

The faithless wife and murderer's daughter had slain her nearest kinsman in behalf of her lover; she was now anxious to slay her husband on her own account. He had not troubled her since their separation; but she wanted to be freed from him wholly that she might marry Sainte-Croix, whom she still loved with intense passionateness. Not knowing how to obtain a divorce, and naturally not wishing to appear in the courts under the circumstances, the easiest way seemed to sprinkle his path to the cemetery with the mystic powder. Her lover shared her secret, but not her passion—he had tired of her—though he pretended to approve her purpose, fearing, if balked in her desire and affection that she might give him his quietus. It is quite likely, too, that he may have objected to her as a wife on general principles. He was bad enough, without coupling her with him by any legal tie; and must be acknowledged that her fascinations were not precisely of a moral sort. Men ordinarily, however depraved, are not won by depravity in women; and it is not singular that the pupil of Evil was averse to making his mistress, Madame Sainte-Croix. He kept his aversion to himself, however, and outwardly co-operated with her in her enterprise toward widowhood.

She showed a new interest in her life, whose fondness for her had revived during their life apart. She invited him to spend the evening with her; she allowed him to caress her—a privilege he had learned to value from its infrequency—and he enjoyed her society so much that she was impelled to moderate his transports with some of her strongest poison. The marquis, who appears to have been an easy, self-indulgent, sensual soul, had never had the least surmise of his wife's homicidal habit. Consequently, when she offered him food, seasoned with the powder, he accepted it with a grateful bow, and ate it with particular relish. Before he had been materially hurt by it, Sainte-Croix would stealthily give him an antidote; knowing that to preserve his life was to preserve his own freedom and of his knowledge earnestness an enthusiasm were born. Marguerite continued to administer her doses, and Gaudin his remedies; the husband never dreaming that death was playing at hide-and-seek in his vitals, and his wife wondering why he did not yield to her potent drugs. This kind of employment, pleasant as it may have been to them, could not have been altogether delightful to the object. He had a very vigorous constitution, despite his abuse of it; but he would have needed a copper stomach and iron lungs, with a physical organization of the toughest brass, to withstand these continuous assaults upon his life. On day he swallowed the bane, next day the antidote, and so it went on for weeks at months, to the serious detriment of the marquis's tissues and to the amazement of the marchioness. Believing her powders had lost their virtues—recoiled—she made her portions larger and stronger; and it can hardly be supposed that the unhappy gentleman who was the recipient of her favors was benefitted by her renewed determination to exterminate him.

Sainte-Croix was equally energetic on the other side, and between the slayer and savior, Bruvilliers—so to speak—pushed into the grave in the morning.



BRISCO HOUSE,
NAPANEE, ONT.

POTTER BROS., PROPRIETORS.
First-Class Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.

Omnibus to and from all Trains and Buses.

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PAISLEY HOUSE.
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NAPANEE, ONT.

A First Class Hotel centrally located, with excellent yard and stabling accommodations.

CHAS. PAISLEY,
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Stages leave this House daily, for Picton and Campbellford.
Buses to and from the cars.

39-yl.

Land for Sale
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Napane, Sept. 12th 1876.

JAMES F. BARTLES.

A. PETERS, ODESSA,
DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, and Mouldings, Cheese boxes, Tubs, Firkins, etc.
I am now making a very superior article in a sawed cheese box; which I will flat 12s. All orders entrusted to me will receive prompt attention

Signs of Death

The yellow white birds to know,
The mellow black-bird, the dove to hear;
The quail, the duck, the sea-fowl cry.
The distant hills are looking high;
How restless are the snorting swine!
The busy flies disturb the kine!
Low o'er the grass the swallow wings;
The cricket, too, how sharp he sings!
Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
Sit swiping o'er her whiskered jaws;
The smoke from chimneys right ascends,
Then spreading back to earth it bends;
The wind, unsteady, veers around,
Or setting in the south is found.
Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
And nimbly catch the cautious flies.
The glow-worms, numerous, clear, and bright,
Illumed the dewy hills last night;
At dusk the squalid toad was seen
Like quadruped, stalk o'er the green.
The whirling wind the dust obeys.
And in the rapid eddy plays;
The frog has changed his yellow vest
And in a russet coat is dressed;
The sky is green, the air is still;
The mellow black-bird's voice is shrill;
The dog, so altered in his taste,
Quite nuzzles on grass to feast.
Behold the rooks, how odd their flight!
They imitate the sliding kite,
And seem precipitate to fall
As if they felt the piercing ball.
The tender colts on backs do lie,
Nor heed the traveller passing by;
In frey red the sun did rise
Then wades through clouds to meet the skies.
'Twill surely rain—we see't with sorrow—
No working in the fields to-morrow.

THE MARCHIONESS OF MURDER.

Poisoning as a Fine Art.

CHAPTER II.

Marguerite's hunger for devilish knowledge was still unsated. She made more trials, giving the powder in biscuits to her guests and to her chamber-maid. All were very sick, and suffered greatly; but only a few died, the preparation being too weak for general slaughter. One dose was not intended to be fatal; so she could practice her baleful chemistry without necessary assassination. To be absolutely certain of her drugs, she swallowed them herself, and, after feeling their full force and effect, she took an antidote, compounded by her associate in iniquity, and was ready at last to devote her trained talent to her family. Her father was the first victim. She poisoned his chocolate, and the next day he was confined to his bed. She manifested great surprise and solicitude, and took her place beside his pillow, resolved she said, never to leave him until he was better. The old man blessed her for her goodness, and received all his nourishment from her hands. She daintily poisoned his coffee, his soup, his wine, and he grew worse so gradually that his physicians, with the usual sagacity, made a diagnosis of his disease. Eight months was the time fixed on to finish him; but they dragged so that she got impatient, and, by doubling his doses she had him arrayed for his coffin in as many weeks. She caressed him with one hand and poisoned him

and dragged out to the execution, day by day, by the slowest and most cruel means. He was a capital subject, and the doctor's ability to make what he will, had done; but the satisfaction of this deed. He finally escaped, the Marchioness beginning to suspect that Sainte-Croix must have been the means of falling her actively-presented object, but escaped barely with his life. For the poor man felt that he had dispensed with his viscera, and continued to breathe merely from the force of acquired habit. He, also, had his suspicions at last, and he is said to have suffered in mind, from belief in his wife's monstrous wickedness, fully as much as he had suffered in body from her venomous administerrings.

The day of retribution was at hand. An odd chance brought crimes to light which human vigilance had been unable to detect. Sainte-Croix had a secret laboratory, where he was in the habit of preparing his poisons, which were so deadly that he was compelled to wear a glass mask to prevent his inhaling the fumes. One day his mask slipped off, and the noxious vapors caused his death almost instantly. The next morning his corpse was accidentally discovered in the obscure and dingy place in a remote quarter of the city, amid mysterious packets, jars, vials, blowpipes, furnaces, crucibles, and retorts. No one had known anything of the work-room; no one knew anything of him, as there was nothing on or about his person to identify him. But the place and circumstances were so conspicuous that the police took charge of the body and the laboratory. They were not long in finding a casket, accompanied with a letter, earnestly urging that it should be immediately sent, without opening, to Madame de Brinvilliers, giving her address. The letter, dated Paris, May 25, 1672, has this strange wording:

"I entreat that any one into whose hands this casket may fall will have the kindness to deliver it in person to the Marchioness de Brinvilliers, residence in the Rue Neuve de St. Paul, and to her alone. Everything it contains belongs exclusively to her, and concerns her only; moreover, nothing in it can be of the least use to anybody but her. If she should die before me, it is my most earnest wish that the casket and its contents shall be promptly burned without opening. I solemnly swear, by the God I adore, that I assert nothing but the truth. If my request and prayer be not strictly complied with, I charge the conscience of the non-complier with the responsibility both here and hereafter, that I may fully acquit my own."

This appeal excited curiosity and suspicion, instead of inspiring obedience to the appeal. The casket was officially sealed; but, having been duly opened, was found to contain some instruments in writing, with a number of vials and powders carefully wrapped in paper. Among the writings was a promissory note for thirty thousand livres, which Sainte-Croix had exacted of his mistress as a recompense of his crimes; certain inferential implications of the Marchioness in the recent murders, and many of

The Paris Marchioness

Young Charley (Emma) was married about a month ago, and when he came back from his wedding tour, he said his young wife Emma took somewhat of a fancy for the box. Early on morning, after they were fairly settled, and the last of Emma's sisters had been induced to conclude her visit, Charley proposed to Emma that they should go to the theatre. The little woman consented and they both began to amend their toilette. In a few moments Charley said:—"Darling, I am sorry to trouble you, but really I think I shall be obliged to ask you to sew a button on this shirt."

"Of course; why not?" said Emma, delighted at a chance to show her skill. She took the garment, seated herself and said:—"I can't remember for the life of me where I put those buttons. Charley, look in that box and see if you can find one."

Charley looked in the box, which was a case of perfume bottles, and not finding the desired article, concluded he would not bother Emma for further information, so he pulled a button from another shirt.

"Now, Charley," said Emma, "look in the top bureau drawer and get me a paper of needles and a spool of white cotton—be sure to get the white cotton."

Charley found in a top bureau drawer a copy of Tennyson—he remembered it well, and picked it up and looked at the marginal marks and comments, dear affectionate little girl that she was!—and more perfume bottles, and a pattern of a Flora de Fumar overshirt and the beginning of a sofa cushion and various other things, but no needle or cotton. Then he remembered that he had a fancy "housewife" that he had bought from a girl at a fair, and he got needles and cotton out of that.

"Thank you dear," said Emma, as she began to stitch vigorously, humming a dreamy Italian air. Presently she said:—"Oh, Charley, won't you bring me my scissors. I thing they're in my writing desk. I had them there to-day cutting a poem out of a paper."

The scissors were not in the writing desk, nor on the mantle, nor in the top bureau drawer, nor in the case of perfume bottles, nor even in the hair receiver, so Charley drew on his "housewife" again. Emma took the scissors, snipped the thread and exclaimed, "There, darling! now make haste or we shall be late."

Charley wriggled into the garment and then put up his hands to button the band at the back, but no button was there.

"Why, Em," he cried, "where in thunder did you sew on that button?"

"Oh, Charley, ain't you ashamed?" exclaimed his wife, "Where are your eyes?"

"If they were in the back of my head," answered Charley, perhaps I could see that button!"

Emma raised herself on her tiptoes and looked at the band.

"Why that's strange!" said she. "Take it off and let me look at it."

The shirt was inspected thoroughly, and the button found neatly and deftly sewed on just beneath the tag of the shirt bosom so as to button to that appendage

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J. A. REID

 No. 111.

THE MARCHIONESS OF MURDER.
 Poisoning as a Fine Art.

CHAPTER II.

Marguerite's hunger for devilish knowl-
 edge was still unsated. She made more
 trials, giving the powder in biscuits to
 her guests and to her chamber-maid. All
 were very sick, and suffered greatly; but
 only a few died, the preparation being
 too weak for general slaughter. One
 dose was not intended to be fatal; so she
 could practice her baleful chemistry with-
 out necessary assassination. To be abso-
 lutely certain of her drugs, she swallowed
 them herself, and, after feeling their full
 force and effect, she took an antidote,
 compounded by her associate in iniquity,
 and was ready at last to devote her trained
 talent to her family. Her father was
 the first victim. She poisoned his choco-
 late, and the next day he was confined to
 his bed. She manifested great surprise
 and solicitude, and took her place beside
 his pillow, resolved she said, never to
 leave him until he was better. The old
 man blessed her for her goodness, and re-
 ceived all his nourishment from her
 hands. She daintily poisoned his coffee,
 his soup, his wine, and he grew worse so
 gradually that his physicians, with the
 usual sagacity, made a diagnosis of his
 case, and determined the exact nature of
 his disease. Eight months was the time
 fixed on to finish him; but they dragged
 so that she got impatient, and by doubl-
 ing his doses she had him arrayed for his
 coffin in as many weeks. She caressed
 him with one hand and poisoned him
 with the other. Her filial affection mor-
 eled him to the soul. He breathed his last
 on her tender bosom, and his final words
 were, "My beloved child, I shall wait for
 you in heaven?"

The funeral of the elder Aubray
 brought his two sons from Normandy to
 the capital; but they came to their doom.
 Obligated to stay until certain formalities
 respecting the estate were complied with,
 Sainte-Croix furnished them with a ser-
 vant, Lachaussee, a willing tool of his,
 and a proficient in the black art, by
 whose agency they were buried within
 eight weeks. The strange mortality
 among the Aubrays now excited suspi-
 cion; but so skillfully had everything
 been done that there was no person to
 suspect. The marchioness still had a
 sister, who would inherit half the prop-
 erty; but as the greedy paramour wanted
 it all, he planned the latter's taking-off.
 Her fears saved her; she seized the ear-
 liest opportunity to quit Paris, and his
 machinations became powerless.

The faithless wife and murderous
 daughter had slain her nearest kinsmen
 in behalf of her lover; she was now an-
 xious to slay her husband on her own ac-
 count. He had not troubled her since
 their separation; but she wanted to be
 freed from him wholly that she might
 marry Sainte-Croix, whom she still loved
 with intense passionateness. Not
 knowing how to obtain a divorce, and
 naturally not wishing to appear in the
 courts under the circumstances, the eas-
 est way seemed to sprinkle his path to
 the cemetery with the mystic powder.
 Her lover shared her secret, but not her
 passion—he had tired of her—though he
 pretended to approve her purpose, fear-
 ing, if balked in her desire and affection,
 that she might give him his quietus. It
 is quite likely, too, that he may have ob-
 jected to her as a wife on general prin-
 ciples. He was bad enough, without com-
 plying her with him by any legal tie; and
 it must be acknowledged that her fascina-
 tions were not precisely of a moral sort.
 Men ordinarily, however depraved, are
 not won by depravity in women; and it
 is not singular that the pupil of Exil was
 averse to making his mistress, Madame
 Sainte-Croix. He kept his aversion to
 himself, however, and outwardly co-oper-
 ated with her in her enterprise toward
 widowhood.

She showed a new interest in her liege,
 whose fondness for her had revived dur-
 ing their life apart. She invited him to
 spend the evening with her; she allowed
 him to dress her—a privilege he had
 learned to value from its infrequency—
 and he enjoyed her society so much that

was so conspicuous that the police took
 charge of the body and the laboratory.
 They were not long in finding a casket,
 accompanied with a letter, earnestly urg-
 ing that it should be immediately sent,
 without opening, to Madame de Brinvilliers,
 giving her address. The letter, dated
 Paris, May 25, 1672, has this
 strange wording:

"I entreat that any one into whose
 hands this casket may fall will have the
 kindness to deliver it in person to the
 Marchioness de Brinvilliers, residence in
 the Rue Neuve de St. Paul, and to her
 alone. Everything it contains belongs
 exclusively to her, and concerns her only;
 moreover, nothing in it can be of the least
 use to anybody but her. If she should
 die before me, it is my most earnest wish
 that the casket and its contents shall be
 promptly burned without opening. I
 solemnly swear, by the God I adore, that
 I assert nothing but the truth. If my re-
 quest and prayer be not strictly complied
 with, I charge the conscience of the non-
 complier with the responsibility both here
 and hereafter, that I may fully acquit
 my own."

This appeal excited curiosity and sus-
 picion, instead of insuring obedience to
 the appeal. The casket was officially
 sealed; but, having been duly opened,
 was found to contain some instruments
 in writing, with a number of vials and
 powders carefully wrapped in paper.
 Among the writings was a promissory
 note for thirty thousand livres, which
 Sainte-Croix had exacted of his mistress
 as a recompense of his crimes; certain
 inferential implications of the Marchion-
 ess in the recent murders, and many of
 her passionate love-letters to her dead
 gallant. The contents of the vials and
 papers on analysis proved to be subtle
 poisons. Some of the papers were la-
 beled, and the labels mentioned the exact
 effect which the different poisons ought
 to produce. As soon as the Marchioness
 had heard of her accomplice's death, she
 tried to get possession of the casket (this
 was before it had been opened); but
 when it was refused, she took alarm, and
 fled at once to England. She was none
 too quick; the police were already on
 her track, and only a few hours behind
 her. Having been appraised of this, she
 laughed, saying that one woman could
 outwit a dozen men, and that she had
 been born to good luck.

Notwithstanding the many circum-
 stances pointing to her guilt, there had been,
 up to this time, no absolute proof. But,
 as fortune would have it, Lachaussee,
 the servant who had been employed to make
 away with her two brothers, protested
 against the seals placed upon Sainte-
 Croix's effects, claiming that the deceased
 owed him a considerable sum for serv-
 ices rendered. The wretch felt so secure
 that he belied himself in no danger
 from this audacious demand. But the
 attention of Madame de Villars, widow
 of one of the poisoned Aubray brothers,
 having been thus drawn to the man
 she had long suspected as conniving
 at her husband's death, she caused
 Lachaussee's arrest on that charge. The
 moment he was confronted with justice
 he became terribly frightened, and lost
 all self-control. He made full confession
 of having murdered the brothers; that
 he had been hired to do the deed by Sainte-
 Croix and Madame de Brinvilliers; and
 furnished many convincing details. He
 was condemned to be executed, and he
 lost his head (March, 1673) on the Place
 de Greve (now the Place de l'Hotel-de-
 Ville). His confession and trial created
 great excitement in Paris, and a vast
 concourse of people witnessed the execution.
 The flight of the marchioness corroborated
 all the other testimony against her,
 and she was also sentenced by default
 (par contumace) to be beheaded. This
 troubled her very little, however, as
 she was living under an assumed name
 in London, and, as she remarked, a long
 axe would be needed to reach from the
 capital of France to the capital of Eng-
 land.

Until the death of Sainte-Croix and the
 execution of Lachaussee, their peculiar
 poisoning had been an occult art in
 France; but so much was then publish-
 ed of their dreadful secrets and mode of
 operation, that inheritance-powder was

beginning of a sofa cushion and various
 other things, but no needle or cotton.
 Then he remembered that he had a fancy
 "housewife" that he had bought from a
 girl at a fair, and he got needles and cot-
 ton out of that.

"Thank you dear," said Emma, as she
 began to stitch vigorously, humming a
 dreamy Italian air. Presently she said:
 "Oh, Charley, won't you bring me my
 scissors. I thing they're in my writing
 desk. I had them there to-day cutting a
 poem out of a paper."

The scissors were not in the writing
 desk, nor on the mantle, nor in the top
 bureau drawer, nor in the case of perfume
 bottles, nor even in the hair receiver, so
 Charley drew on his "housewife" again.
 Emma took the scissors, snipped the thread
 and exclaimed, "There, darling," now
 make haste or we shall be late."

Charley wriggled into the garment and
 then put up his hands to button the band
 at the back, but no button was there.

"Why, Em," he cried, "where in thun-
 der did you sew on that button?"

"Oh, Charley, ain't you ashamed!" ex-
 claimed his wife, "Where are your
 eyes?"

"If they were in the back of my head,"
 answered Charley, perhaps I could see
 that button."

Emma raised herself on her tiptoes and
 looked at the band.

"Why that's strange!" said she. "Take
 it off and let me look at it."

The shirt was inspected thoroughly,
 and the button found neatly and deftly
 sewed on just beneath the tag of the shirt
 bosom so as to button to that appendage
 in a most elegant manner.

"Well, by Jove," exclaimed Charley, "If
 I didn't know any more about sewing
 a button than that I wouldn't get mar-
 ried now."

"You were going to say you wouldn't
 have got married," cried his wife, putting
 on her hat hastily and bursting into
 tears.

"Where are you going?" demanded
 Charley savagely.

"I'm going home, and I'll get a separa-
 tion from you and your shirts; that's
 where I'm goin'," blubbered Emma. "I
 thought you wanted the button there to
 fasten your what-you-call-ems."

It took Charley an hour to persuade
 Emma that if she went home there
 wouldn't be strawberries and cream
 enough to go around, and that she could
 get all she wanted at Delmonico's, and
 he'd pay for it.—Reading Eagle.

The American Game Chicken

A practical joke was played nearly
 thirty years ago at a cocking main in
 Havana, by some sailors belonging to an
 American man-of-war. The sailors had
 been betting and losing, day after day,
 at the cock pit, which was the amusement
 they most affected, until they were all
 left without a cent. In that plight the
 sailors were when the man-of-war was or-
 dered off to San Francisco. A number of
 months afterwards the vessel returned to
 Havana, and the Jack Tars had fully
 matured a scheme for vengeance. Draw-
 ing all their pay, and borrowing all the
 money they could in addition, at the first
 shore leave they started for the cock pit,
 carrying with them their gold and a bag
 about which they preserved a good deal
 of mystery. Some of the ship's officers,
 supposing that something was in the
 wind, followed, but not to them even
 was the secret divulged. Scarcely had
 they reached the pit when an excited
 Spaniard sprang into the little arena,
 where a battle had just ended. Under
 his left arm he carried a magnificent
 game-cock, in his right hand he flourish-
 ed a bag of doubloons, and he yelled
 forth a challenge on behalf of his bird
 against "anything that wore feathers."

No other challenge could have been
 half so welcome to the sailors, for during
 their former unhappy experience he had
 been their *bet* *non* raking in their gold
 pieces almost as fast as they could bet
 them. His verbose and grandiloquent
 defiance was promptly accepted, the
 money was staked, and the Americans
 shook their champion out of their mysteri-
 ous bag. A nondescript creature it was.

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ON & NAPANEE ROUTE.

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 ports to Pictou—Leaves Napanee at 3
 m., calling at intermediate ports, arriv-
 ing at about 6:30.
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 time in the flourishing town of Nap-
 anee or pleasure, before embarking
 clock Day Express Train going East,
 turning, connects with the Merchants'
 train from Montreal, thereby making
 dispatch for Eastern traffic to Pic-
 tou. Merchandise (or other freight), will
 be loaded after, carefully handled and
 P. F. McQUAIG, Wharfinger, Pictou.
 JOHN BOWEY, do Napanee.
 8th June, 1877. 8-11.

when it was refused, she took alarm, and fled at once to England. She was none too quick; the police were already on her track, and only a few hours behind her. Having been apprised of this, she laughed, saying that one woman could outwit a dozen men, and that she had been born to good luck.

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 stances pointing to her guilt, there had been, up to this time, no absolute proof. But, as fortune would have it, Lachaussee, the servant who had been employed to make away with her two brothers, protested against the seals placed upon Sainte-Croix's effects, claiming that the deceased owed him a considerable sum for services rendered. The wretch felt so secure that he believed himself in no danger from this audacious demand. But the attention of Madame de Villars, widow of one of the poisoned Aubray brothers, having been thus drawn to the man she had long suspected as conniving at her husband's death, she caused Lachaussee's arrest on that charge. The moment he was confronted with justice, he became terribly frightened, and lost all self-control. He made full confession of having murdered the brothers, that he had been hired to do the deed by Sainte-Croix and Madame de Brinvilliers; and furnished many convincing details. He was condemned to be executed, and he lost his head (March, 1679) on the Place de Greve (now the Place de l'Hotel-de-Ville). His confession and trial created great excitement in Paris, and a vast concourse of people witnessed the execution. The flight of the marchioness corroborated all the other testimony against her, and she was also sentenced by default (*par contumace*) to be beheaded. This troubled her very little, however, as she was living under an assumed name in London, and, as she remarked, a long axe would be needed to reach from the capital of France to the capital of England.

Until the death of Sainte-Croix and the execution of Lachaussee, their peculiar poisoning had been an occult art in France; but so much was then published of their dreadful secrets and mode of operation, that inheritance-powder was widely made and sold, and persons were killed with it all over the kingdom. Their fate did much more harm than good; for, where they and their escaped accomplice had caused the death of one person, the knowledge of the means they had resorted to probably caused the death of hundreds.

Utilising Refuse.
 Manchester, England, is said to have the best managed system of cleansing the city in the world. It is under the charge of a health board, and the theory, upon which it is based is that the official must pay for its own removal. Everything that goes to make dirt and breed disease from tenement-house garbage to paper-wraps and broken bottles is collected in waggons and taken to the public yards on the outskirts of the town. Each load, on being dropped, is carefully assorted, and everything which can be worked over into useful commodities is treated in that way in shops owned by the board, the furnaces being run without expense for coal, as the cinders collected supply all necessary fuel. The products of the dirt-heaps include a valuable patent manure, paper-pulp, a disinfecting powder, a kind of mortar which proves to be of great use to builders of brick-work, bone for the mechanical arts, filling for road-beds, and scrap metals of every sort. All the odd bits that can be turned to no good account are passed through a "carbonizer" and reduced to harmlessness; and the whole process, or combination of processes, here described, is conducted without creating any offensive smells or smoke worth mentioning.

The Chinese Ambassadors to England will not drink London tea.

in Cong lived, w States, Govern found at hearers strongly have be could be clearer! America upon pu less into with aln tivated (intelligen middle c in politi upon th the many influence is that p the uppe internam concerni apart, of affairs: without friend w a membe bonacy, colonial mately c woman's cess. It land, an the entr which of that a m or even a without are the n sation an people in quantan party na very few to public to Washi among al

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No other challenge could have been half so welcome to the sailors, for during their former unhappy experience he had been their *bet* *not* raking in their gold pieces almost as fast as they could bet them. His verbose and grandiloquent defiance was promptly accepted, the money was staked, and the Americans shook their champion out of their mysterious bag. A nondescript creature it was, with a great solid body, roughly covered with chicken feathers and tar, its wings and tail clipped, its head broad and adorned with a keen covered beak, with long, sharp talons at the end of its toes, instead of galls upon its legs. Despite its strange hair-disguise, the officers recognized it at once as an American eagle. But the Spaniards knew nothing about it, and the one who had made the match was furious deeming himself insulted by pitting such a miserable-looking creature, against his splendid fowl. The alcade ordered, however, that the fight should take place, according to the terms of the challenge, and the Senor tossed his bird into the pit. It was ready to fight of course for a game cock of good blood would not hesitate to attack a bird as big as the fabled rock. So the first notice the "American game chicken," as the sailors had christened their bird, received of the presence of an enemy was a fierce attack. He calmly looked down upon the game cock strutting threateningly before him. The sailors were not without anxiety unless the keen galls might settle their eagle before he got warmed up to his work, but the fear was quickly dispelled. The game cock dashed forward again. In less than a second the Spaniards witnessed an astounding sight. The "American chicken" placidly stretched out one great claw, seized his antagonist by the head, drew him up, and, applying his other claw, to the body, tore his head off with a single pull. Then he proceeded to eat him. A storm of imprecations and shouts of astonishment rent the air but the sailors were too well armed and too numerous for the Spaniards, and so they got their money and returned aboard ship, laden with more gold than they ever before had, and carrying their champion in triumph.—[New York Sun.

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 'I'm going home, and I'll get a separation from you and your shirts; that's where I'm goin,' blubbered Emma. 'I thought you wanted the button there to fasten your what-you-call-em.'
 It took Charley an hour to persuade Emma that if she went home there wouldn't be strawberries and cream enough to go around, and that she could get all she wanted at Delmonico's, and he'd pay for it.—Reading Eagle.

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Express.

THE GREAT NEWS.

DAY, JULY 13 1877.

NO. 12

dragged out to the morning, and he
suffered by and dragged out to the
morning, because little else than a
rattle of poison had been waiting for
him a capital effort towards the
of a capital effort towards the
of a capital effort towards the

He finally escaped, the Marchion-
ess beginning to suspect that Sainte-
Croix must have been the means of fol-
lowing her actively-prosecuted object, but
felt barely with his life, for the poor
felt that he had dispensed with his
risk, and continued to breathe merely
the force of acquired habit. He,
had his suspicions at last, and he is
to have suffered in mind, from belief
in his wife's monstrous wickedness, fully
such as he had suffered in body from
enormous administerings.

A day of retribution was at hand.
A chance brought crimes to light
human vigilance had been unable
to detect. Sainte-Croix had a secret
at his disposal, where he was in the habit of
storing his poisons, which were so
ly that he was compelled to wear a
mask to prevent his inhaling the
poisonous vapors caused his death
at once. The next morning he
was accidentally discovered in the
re and dingy place in a remote
corner of the city, amid mysterious
jars, vials, blowpipes, furnaces,
retorts, and retorts. No one had known
anything of the work-room; no one
anything of him, as there was noth-
ing about his person to identify

But the place and circumstances
were so conspicuous that the police took
care of the body and the laboratory.
were not long in finding a casket,
unpacked with a letter, earnestly ur-
ging it should be immediately sent,
out opening, to Madame de Brinvilliers,
giving her address. The letter,
Paris, May 25, 1672, has this
ge wording:

"I entreat that any one into whose
hands this casket may fall will have the
kindness to deliver it in person to the
hioness de Brinvilliers, residence in
rue Neuve de St. Paul, and to her
I. Everything it contains belongs
sincerely to her, and concerns her only;
over, nothing in it can be of the least
importance to anybody but her. If she should
fore me, it is my most earnest wish
he casket and its contents shall be
completely burned without opening.
I only swear, by the God I adore, that
nothing but the truth. If my re-
quest and prayer be not strictly complied
I charge the conscience of the non-
compliance with the responsibility both here
and hereafter, that I may fully acquit
myself."

His appeal excited curiosity and sus-
picion, instead of insuring obedience to
the appeal. The casket was officially
opened, but, having been duly opened,
and to contain some instruments
along with a number of vials and
papers carefully wrapped in paper.
The writings were a promissory
note for thirty thousand livres, which
Sainte-Croix had exacted of his mistress
in recompense of his crimes; certain
legal implications of the Marchion-
ess's recent murders, and many of
her private letters to her husband.

The First Great Secret.

Young Charley, therefore, was married
about a month ago, and when he came
back from his wedding tour, he said to
his little wife Emma, took possession
of a charming flat up town. Early one
evening, after they were fairly settled,
and the last of Emma's sisters had been
induced to complete her visit, Charley
proposed to Emma that they should go
to the theatre. The little woman assented,
and they both began to amend their
toilets. In a few moments Charley said:

"Darling, I am sorry to trouble you,
but really I think I shall be obliged to
ask you to sew a button on this shirt."

"Of course; why not?" said Emma,
delighted at a chance to show her skill.
She took the garment, seated herself and
said:—"I can't remember for the life of
me where I put those buttons. Charley,
look in that box and see if you can find
one."

Charley looked in the box, which was
a case of perfume bottles, and not find-
ing the desired article, concluded he
would not bother Emma for further in-
formation, so he pulled a button from an-
other shirt.

"Now, Charley," said Emma, "look in
the top bureau drawer and get me a paper
of needles and a spool of white cotton—
be sure to get the white cotton."

Charley found in a top bureau drawer
a copy of Tennyson—he remembered it
well, and picked it up and looked at the
marginal marks and comments, dear af-
fectionate little girl that she was!—and
more perfume bottles, and a pattern of a
Flora de Fumar overshirt and the be-
ginning of a sofa cushion and various
other things, but no needle or cotton.
Then he remembered that he had a fancy
"housewife" that he had bought from a
girl at a fair, and he got needles and cot-
ton out of that.

"Thank you dear," said Emma, as she
began to stitch vigorously, humming a
dreamy Italian air. Presently she said:
—"Oh, Charley, won't you bring me my
scissors. I thing they're in my writing
desk. I had them there to-day cutting a
poem out of a paper."

The scissors were not in the writing
desk, nor on the mantle, nor in the top
bureau drawer, nor in the case of perfume
bottles, nor even in the hair receiver, so
Charley drew on his "housewife" again.
Emma took the scissors, snipped the thread
and exclaimed, "There, darling," now
make haste or we shall be late."

Charley wriggled into the garment and
then put up his hands to button the band
at the back, but no button was there.

"Why, Em," he cried, "where in thun-
der did you sew on that button?"

"Oh, Charley, ain't you ashamed?" ex-
claimed his wife. "Where are your
eyes?"

"If they were in the back of my head,"
answered Charley, perhaps I could see
that button."

Emma raised herself on her tiptoes and
looked at the band.

"Why that's strange," said she. "Take
it off and let me look at it."

The shirt was inspected thoroughly,
and the button found neatly and deftly
sewed on just beneath the tag of the shirt
bosom so as to button to that appendage
in a most elegant manner.

Accidents at Southampton.

The following is told by Mr. Rogers:
"I think the most serious fact that I
have seen in the history of the Bank of
England, was told me by the manager of the Bank
of England. One day, on a Satur-
day night, the teller at the Bank
could not make the balance come out
out by just £100. This is a very com-
mon error in that little establishment. I do
not mean the cash, but the arithmetic.
For it requires a world of scrutiny. An
error in balancing has been known, I am
told, to keep a delegation of clerks from
each office at work sometimes the whole
night. A hue and cry was of course made
after this £100 as if the old lady in
Treadneedle street would be in the *Gaz-
ette* for want of it. Luckily on Sunday
morning, a clerk in the middle of a ser-
mon, I dare say, if the truth were known,
felt a suspicion of the truth flash through
his mind quicker than any flash of the
telegraph itself. He told the chief cashier
that, perhaps the mistake might have oc-
curred in packing some boxes of specie
for the West Indies, which had been sent
to Southampton for shipment. The sug-
gestion was immediately acted upon.
Here was a race, lightning against steam!
steam with eight and forty hours the
start. Instantly the wires asked 'whether
such a vessel had left the harbor?' 'Just
weighed anchor,' was the reply. 'Stop
her!' frantically shouted the telegraph.
It was so done. 'Heave up on deck cer-
tain boxes marked so and so; weigh them
carefully.' They were weighed; and
one—the delinquent—was found heavier
by just one packet of a hundred sover-
eigns than it ought to be. 'Let her go,'
said the mysterious telegraph. The
West Indies were debited with just £100
more, and the error was corrected with-
out ever looking into the boxes or delay-
ing the voyage an hour. Now that is
what we call doing business."

Englishwomen and Politics.

Richard Grant White, in the *Galaxy*,
thus discusses the comparative interest
taken in politics by English and Ameri-
can women:—

It is generally believed in England, I
cannot tell why, that women in 'America'
take part in public affairs and are much
more in the eye of the world than English
women are. Of this belief I met with an
amusing instance. One day at dinner in
a "great house" I had on one side of me
a gentleman who had come in alone for
lack of ladies enough to "go round;" it
was a small family party. He was the
brother of my hostess, a fine, intelligent
fellow about twenty-five years old, who
had just taken his bachelor's degree at
Oxford. As I turned from his sister to
him, in a pause of conversation, he asked
me with great earnestness, almost with
solemnity, "Is it—true—that—in—
America—the women—sit—on—juries?"
I answered instantly, and with perfect
gravity "Yes, all of them who are not
on duty as sergeants of dragons." For
one appreciable delightful moment, doubt
and bewilderment flashed through his
bright, handsome eyes, and then he, as
well as others within ear-shot, appreciat-
ed the situation, and there was a hearty
laugh and an enormous black

A Boy Who Went to Sea.

THE DEPARTURE OF A LAD WHO HAD THE
NAME HARKAWAY STUDIES.

Among the crew of the Nova Scotia
schooner *Bertha Ellen* that recently ar-
rived in this port was a boy named Rich-
ard Fielding, whose experience as a run-
away is worth recording as a lesson to
adventurous young fellows whose great-
est ambition is to plow the raging main
in a "low, rakish, swift-sailing clipper."
Young Fielding is about fifteen years of
age, with a bright handsome face, pleas-
ing manner, and of evident intelligence.
His father is a wealthy land-owner in
Hampshire, an English gentleman of
family and position. Richard had been
sent to school in Dorset, where Brace-
bridge Hemming's wonderful lies about
the happy issues of all Jack Harkaway's
adventures fell into his hands, and were
eagerly perused. The natural result fol-
lowed. He longed to emulate the ro-
mantic glory of Jack's impossible actions,
and yearned for a field to display, as
Jack had done, the heroism and pluck
which he supposed that he possessed.
Unfortunately, his father had no influ-
ence with the Board of Admiralty, or the
boy might have gone into the navy and
found a legitimate channel in which to
develop his adventurous longings. As
it was, Richard determined to run away
and go to sea. Tying up the customary
bundle the little fellow slipped away
from school and went to Liverpool. Here
he found it impossible to ship in any
capacity, but, determined to go to sea at
all hazards, he stole away in the hold of a
Mediterranean fruit brig bound to Mes-
sina. He was soon discovered, and
after undergoing no end of abuse from
the captain, was set to the dirtiest kind
of work, swabbing the deck, scraping the
masts and tarring down the rigging, and
on every calm was put over the side to
scrub copper. Before arriving at Mes-
sina he was one day tarring down the
jibstay, swung in a boatswain's chair,
when the man who was attending to the
hoisting rope carelessly lost his hold, and
Dick was precipitated to the deck, fall-
ing on the anchor stock and on the rail.
His arm and leg were broken, and he
bounced into the water. He was rescued
however, and, after being treely cursed
by the captain for the detention of the
vessel which the accident had caused, he
was passed below, where, without any
medical treatment, he was permitted to
stay till the vessel arrived at port, fortu-
nately only twenty-four hours afterward.
He then went to the hospital where in-
competent physicians dressed his limbs,
and after three months was discharged,
penniless and without friends, and a cripple.
All the British Consul could do was to
get him a berth, which, owing to the fact
of the boy's crippled limb, was a difficult
thing to do, but which was finally ac-
complished, and Richard sailed as a
cabin boy in an American bark for Rio.
His situation in this vessel was more
tolerable than on his previous voyage.

They were not long in finding a basket, accompanied with a letter, earnestly urging that it should be immediately sent, without opening, to Madame de Brinvilliers, giving her address. The letter, dated Paris, May 25, 1672, has this strange wording:

"I entreat that any one into whose hands this casket may fall will have the kindness to deliver it in person to the Marchioness de Brinvilliers, residence in the Rue Neuve de St. Paul, and to her alone. Everything it contains belongs exclusively to her, and concerns her only; moreover, nothing in it can be of the least use to anybody but her. If she should die before me, it is my most earnest wish that the casket and its contents shall be promptly burned without opening. I solemnly swear, by the God I adore, that I assert nothing but the truth. If my request and prayer be not strictly complied with, I charge the conscience of the non-complier with the responsibility both here and hereafter, that I may fully acquit my own."

This appeal excited curiosity and suspicion, instead of insuring obedience to the appeal. The casket was officially sealed; but, having been duly opened, was found to contain some instruments in writing, with a number of vials and powders carefully wrapped in paper. Among the writings was a promissory note for thirty thousand livres, which Sainte-Croix had exacted of his mistress as a recompense of his crimes; certain inferential implications of the Marchioness in the recent murders, and many of her passionate love-letters to her dead gallant. The contents of the vials and papers on analysis proved to be subtle poisons. Some of the papers were labeled, and the labels mentioned the exact effect which the different poisons ought to produce. As soon as the Marchioness had heard of her accomplice's death, she tried to get possession of the casket (this was before it had been opened); but when it was refused, she took alarm, and fled at once to England. She was none too quick; the police were already on her track, and only a few hours behind her. Having been apprised of this, she laughed, saying that one woman could outwit a dozen men, and that she had seen born to good luck.

Notwithstanding the many circumstances pointing to her guilt, there had been, up to this time, no absolute proof. But, as fortune would have it, Lachaussee, the servant who had been employed to make away with her two brothers, protested against the seals placed upon Sainte-Croix's effects, claiming that the deceased owed him a considerable sum for services rendered. The wretch felt so secure that he belied himself in no danger from this audacious demand. But the attention of Madame de Villars, widow of one of the poisoned Aubray brothers, having been thus drawn to the man she had long suspected as committing her husband's death, she caused Lachaussee's arrest on that charge. The moment he was confronted with justice he became terribly frightened, and lost all self-control. He made full confession of having murdered the brothers, that he had been hired to do the deed by Sainte-Croix and Madame de Brinvilliers; and furnished many convincing details. He was condemned to be executed, and lost his head (March, 1673), on the Place de Greve (now the Place de l'Hotel-de-Ville). His confession and trial created great excitement in Paris, and a vast concourse of people witnessed the execution. The flight of the marchioness corroborated all the other testimony against her, and she was also sentenced by default (*par contumace*) to be beheaded. This troubled her very little, however, as she was living under an assumed name in London, and, as she remarked, a long sea would be needed to reach from the capital of France to the capital of England.

Until the death of Sainte-Croix and the execution of Lachaussee, their peculiar poisoning had been an occult art in France; but so much was then published of their dreadful secrets and mode of operation, that inheritance-powder was widely made and sold, and persons were filled with it all over the kingdom.

Then he remembered that he had a fancy 'housewife' that he had bought from a girl at a fair, and he got needles and cotton out of that.

'Thank you dear,' said Emma, as she began to stitch vigorously, humming a dreamy Italian air. Presently she said:—'Oh, Charley, won't you bring me my scissors. I thing they're in my writing desk. I had them there to-day cutting a poem out of a paper.'

The scissors were not in the writing desk, nor on the mantle, nor in the top bureau drawer, nor in the case of perfume bottles, nor even in the hair receiver, so Charley drew on his 'housewife' again. Emma took the scissors, snipped the thread and exclaimed, 'There, darling!' now make haste or we shall be late.'

Charley wriggled into the garment and then put up his hands to button the band at the back, but no button was there.

'Why, Em,' he cried, 'where in thunder did you sew on that button?'

'Oh, Charley, ain't you ashamed!' exclaimed his wife, 'Where are your eyes?'

'If they were in the back of my head,' answered Charley, perhaps I could see that button.'

Emma raised herself on her tiptoes and looked at the band.

'Why that's strange!' said she. 'Take it off and let me look at it.'

The shirt was inspected thoroughly, and the button found neatly and deftly sewed on just beneath the tag of the shirt bosom so as to button to that appendage in a most elegant manner.

'Well, by Jove,' exclaimed Charley, 'If I didn't know any more about sewing on a button than that I wouldn't get married, I'd learn how.'

'You were going to say you wouldn't have got married,' cried his wife, putting on her hat hastily and bursting into tears.

'Where are you going?' demanded Charley savagely.

'I'm going home, and I'll get a separation from you and your shirts; that's where I'm goin', blubbered Emma. 'I thought you wanted the button there to fasten your what-you-call-ems.'

It took Charley an hour to persuade Emma that if she went home there wouldn't be strawberries and cream enough to go around, and that she could get all she wanted at Delmonico's, and he'd pay for it.—*Reading Eagle.*

The American Game Chicken

A practical joke was played nearly thirty years ago at a cocking main in Havana, by some sailors belonging to an American man-of-war. The sailors had been betting and losing, day after day, at the cock pit, which was the amusement they most affected, until they were all left without a cent. In that plight the sailors were when the man-of-war was ordered off to San Francisco. A number of months afterwards the vessel returned to Havana, and the Jack Tars had fully matured a scheme for vengeance. Drawing all their pay, and borrowing all the money they could in addition, at the first shore leave they started for the cock pit, carrying with them their gold and a bag, about which they preserved a good deal of mystery. Some of the ship's officers, surmising that something was in the wind, followed, but not to them even was the secret divulged. Scarcely had they reached the pit when an excited Spaniard sprang into the little arena, where a battle had just ended. Under his left arm he carried a magnificent game-cock, in his right hand he flourished a bag of doubloons, and he yelled forth a challenge on behalf of his bird against 'anything that were fathens.'

No other challenge could have been half so welcome to the sailors, for during their former unhappy experience he had been their *bet* *non* taking in their gold pieces almost as fast as they could bet them. His verbose and grandiloquent defiance was promptly accepted, the money was staked, and the Americans shook their champion out of their mysterious bag. A nondescript creature it was, with a great solid body, roughly covered with chicken feathers and tar its wings.

The West Indies were debited with just \$100 more, and the error was corrected without ever looking into the boxes or delaying the voyage an hour. Now that is what we call doing business."

Englishwomen and Politics

Richard Grant White, in the *Galaxy*, thus discusses the comparative interest taken in politics by English and American women:—

It is generally believed in England, I cannot tell why, that women in 'America' take part in public affairs and are much more in the eye of the world than English women are. Of this belief I met with an amusing instance. One day at dinner in a 'great house' I had on one side of me a gentleman who had come in alone for lack of ladies enough to 'go round'; it was a small family party. He was the brother of my hostess, a fine, intelligent fellow about twenty-five years old, who had just taken his bachelor's degree at Oxford. As I turned from his sister to him, in a pause of conversation, he asked me with great earnestness, almost with solemnity, 'Is it true—that in—America—the women—sit—on—juries?' I answered instantly, and with perfect gravity, 'Yes, all of them who are not on duty as sergeants of dragons.' For one appreciable delightful moment, doubt and bewilderment flashed through his bright, handsome eyes, and then he, as well as others within ear-shot, appreciated the situation, and there was a hearty laugh and an ingenuous blush mantled his cheeks—for young men can blush in England. When I explained that in no part of that strange country 'America' with which I was acquainted did women sit on juries, or take any part in public affairs, or even vote or go to public meetings, and that nine in ten of the women that I knew would be puzzled to tell who represented in Congress the districts in which they lived, who were the Senators from their States, and possibly who were their Governors, I was listened to with profound attention; and the surprise of my hearers was very manifest, and was strongly expressed. It could hardly have been otherwise; for nothing that I could have said would have brought into clearer light the fact that women in America are very much less informed upon public affairs and take very much less interest in them than is the case with almost all Englishwomen of the cultivated classes. In England almost all intelligent women of the upper and upper-middle classes take a very lively interest in politics, are tolerably well informed upon the public questions of the day, and in many cases they have no inconsiderable influence upon them. The reason of this is that political life and the social life of the upper classes there are so thoroughly intermingled. Politics form the chief concern of the members of those classes; apart, of course from their own private affairs. Hardly a woman of that class is without a husband, brother, kinsman, or friend who is, or has been, or hopes to be a member of Parliament, or who is in diplomacy, or connected in some way with colonial affairs. Politics there are intimately connected with the great object of woman's life in modern days—social success. It is difficult for women in England, and even for men, to understand the entire severance of politics and society which obtains in America, and to believe that a man may be a member of Congress or even a Senator, and yet be entirely without social position. Politics there are the most interesting topic of conversation among intelligent and cultivated people in general society, and such an acquaintance with political questions and party manoeuvres as is her confined to a very few women indeed, whose relations to public men are peculiar, and who 'go to Washington,' is there very common among all women of superior position.

Sacred Plantation Melodies

The good old doctrine of the perseverance of the saints has been set to music by a colored genius. It is a sample of the church melodies sung by the colored

bundle the little fellow slipped away from school and went to Liverpool. Here he found it impossible to ship in any capacity, but, determined to go to sea at all hazards, he stole away in the hold of a Mediterranean fruit brig bound to Messina. He was soon discovered, and after undergoing no end of abuse from the captain, was set to the dirtiest kind of work, swabbing the deck, scraping the masts and tarring down the rigging, and on every calm was put over the side to scrub copper. Before arriving at Messina he was one day tarring down the jib stay, swung in a boatswain's chair, when the man who was attending to the hoisting rope carelessly lost his hold, and Dick was precipitated to the deck, falling on the anchor stock and on the rail. His arm and leg were broken, and he bounded into the water. He was rescued however, and, after being freely cursed by the captain for the detention of the vessel which the accident had caused, he was passed below, where, without any medical treatment, he was permitted to stay till the vessel arrived at port, fortunately only twenty-four hours afterward. He then went to the hospital where incompetent physicians dressed his limbs, and after three months was discharged, penniless and without friends, and a cripple. All the British Consul could do was to get him a berth, which, owing to the fact of the boy's crippled limb, was a difficult thing to do, but which was finally accomplished, and Richard sailed as a cabin boy in an American bark for Rio. His situation in this vessel was more tolerable, but on arriving at Rio the bark was condemned as unseaworthy, and Richard was a second time cast adrift in a foreign land. He finally shipped as cook in a West India trading schooner, where he got more kicks than hapence, and in this vessel came to Halifax, where he shipped in a schooner that afterwards came to Baltimore with potatoes. Previous to sailing he wrote to his mother, telling her the name of his vessel. His father cabled to Halifax and ascertained his destination, and then cabled to a friend in Baltimore to look for Richard on his arrival. Dick came here in the schooner *Bertha Ellen*, after a thirty days tempestuous voyage. His father's agent met him, telegraphed his father, provided him with a new outfit of clothes and a passage to Liverpool by the White Star line steamer sailing to-day. And last evening Richard left for New York to take the steamer, a wiser boy, a cripple for life, and one not likely to again be filled with glowing enthusiasm at the stories of writers of melodramatic fiction. The gentleman who acted for young Dick here can be found daily not a thousand miles from the Merchants' Exchange, and will vouch for the truth of this story.—*Baltimore American.*

His "Boy Baby."

There are "Reformed Church" clergymen holding a national Synod in our city and on Wednesday they were taking up collection for Foreign Missions, when one of their number suddenly sprang to his feet, with joy on his face, and a greenback waving in one hand—a telegram in the other. "Brethren!" he cried, "I have received a telegram that God has given my wife a boy baby, and in honor of the event I subscribe \$10 to the foreign mission cause." Evidently "the boy baby" was not a usual manifestation of grace to this goodly minister; he made such a halloo about it. He ought to go to Ireland and see how coolly the farmers there take the arrival of boy babies in ones and twos, from year to year. Our Reformed clerical friend must reform his propensity to excitement; for in case boy babies should come to him at the time of every annual Synod, where on earth would he contain himself at this rate of palpitating proclamation and a ten-dollar greenback for every bouncing boy that "God gives his wife." Probably however, this boy is the minister's first; as he gets used to his luck, he will not, we hope, find it necessary to run into an ecclesiastical synod to make boast of his achievement. It might confuse the gospel homilies, trench on the foreign mission debates, and tantalize some of the mod-

near or her accomplice's death, she had to get possession of the casket (this before it had been opened); but when it was refused, she took alarm, and at once to England. She was none quick; the police were already on track, and only a few hours behind.

Having been appraised of this, she had, saying that one woman could rid a dozen men, and that she had a horn to good luck. Notwithstanding the many circumstances pointing to her guilt, there had been, at this time, no absolute proof. But fortune would have it, Lachaussee, the man who had been employed to make up with her two brothers, protested against the seals placed upon Saintex's effects, claiming that the deceased had left him a considerable sum for service rendered. The wretch felt so secure he believed himself in no danger of this audacious demand. But the attention of Madame de Villareaux, one of the poisoned Aubray brothers, having been thus drawn to her, she had long suspected as conniving in her husband's death, she caused Lachaussee's arrest on that charge. The next day he was confronted with justice. He was terribly frightened, and lost all control. He made full confession of having murdered the brothers, that he had been hired to do the deed by Saintex and Madame de Villareaux, and wished many convincing details. He was condemned to be executed, and his head (March, 1873) on the Place de la Bastille (now the Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville). His confession and trial created excitement in Paris, and a vast concourse of people witnessed the execution. The flight of the marchioness corroborated all the other testimony against her, she was also sentenced by default (contumace) to be beheaded. This beheading very little, however, as she was living under an assumed name in London, and, as she remarked, a long journey would be needed to reach from the capital of France to the capital of England.

Until the death of Sainte-Croix and the execution of Lachaussee, their peculiar poisoning had been an occult art in medicine; but so much was then published of their dreadful secrets and mode of operation, that inhale-powder was easily made and sold, and persons were drugged with it all over the kingdom. It inflicted much more harm than it did; for, where they and their escaped accomplices had caused the death of one person, the knowledge of the means they resorted to probably caused the death of hundreds.

Utilising Refuse.

Leicester, England, is said to have the best managed system of cleansing the city in the world. It is under the charge of a health board, and the theory upon which it is based is that the offal must be for its own removal. Everything that goes to make dirt and breed disease in tenement-house garbage to papers and broken bottles is collected in wagons and taken to the public yards on outskirts of the town. Each load, being dropped, is carefully assorted, everything which can be worked into useful commodities is treated in ways in shops owned by the board, furnaces being run without expense equal as the cinders collected supply necessary fuel. The products of the heaps include a valuable patent manure, paper-pulp, a disinfecting powder, a kind of mortar which proves to be of great use to builders of brick-work, and for the mechanical arts, filling for bed-beds, and scrap metals of every sort. The odd bits that can be turned to good account are passed through a "carbonizer" and reduced to harmlessness; and the whole process, or combination of processes, here described, is conducted without creating any offensive smells or smoke worth mentioning.

The Chinese Ambassadors to England do not drink London tea.

tears.

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"I'm going home, and I'll get a separation from you and your shirts; that's where I'm going," blubbered Emma. "I thought you wanted the button there to fasten your what-you-call-ems."

It took Charley an hour to persuade Emma that if she went home there wouldn't be strawberries and cream enough to go around, and that she could get all she wanted at Delmonico's, and he'd pay for it. —Reading Eagle.

The American Game Chicken

A practical joke was played nearly thirty years ago at a cocking main in Havana, by some sailors belonging to an American man-of-war. The sailors had been betting and losing, day after day, at the cock pit, which was the amusement they most affected, until they were all left without a cent. In that plight the sailors were when the man-of-war was ordered off to San Francisco. A number of months afterwards the vessel returned to Havana, and the Jack Tars had fully matured a scheme for vengeance. Drawing all their pay, and borrowing all the money they could in addition, at the first leave they started for the cock pit, carrying with them their gold and a bag, about which they preserved a good deal of mystery. Some of the ship's officers, surmising that something was in the wind, followed, but not to them even was the secret divulged. Scarcely had they reached the pit when an excited Spaniard sprang into the little arena, where a battle had just ended. Under his left arm he carried a magnificent game-cock, in his right hand he flourished a bag of doubloons, and he yelled forth a challenge on behalf of his bird against "anything that were feathers."

No other challenge could have been half so welcome to the sailors; for during their former unhappy experience he had been their *bête noir*, raking in their gold pieces almost as fast as they could bet them. His verbose and grandiloquent defiance was promptly accepted, the money was staked, and the Americans shook their champion out of their mysterious bag. A nondescript creature it was, with a great solid body, roughly covered with chicken feathers and tar, its wings and tail clipped, its head broad and adorned with a keen covered beak, with long sharp talons at the end of its toes, instead of gaffs upon its legs. Despite its strange hair-disguise, the officers recognized it at once as an American eagle. But the Spaniards knew nothing about it, and the one who had made the match was furious deeming himself insulted by pitting such a miserable-looking creature, against his splendid fowl. The alcide ordered, however, that the fight should take place, according to the terms of the challenge, and the Senor tossed his bird into the pit. It was ready to fight of course for a game cock of good blood would not hesitate to attack a bird as big as the fabled rook. So the first notice the "American game chicken," as the sailors had christened their bird, received of the presence of an enemy was a fierce attack. He calmly looked down upon the game cock strutting threateningly before him. The sailors were not without anxiety unless the keen gaffs might settle their eagle before he got warmed up to his work, but the fear was quickly dispelled. The game cock dashed forward again. In less than a second the Spaniards witnessed an astounding sight. The "American chicken" placidly stretched out one great claw, seized his antagonist by the head, drew him up, and, applying his other claw, to the body, tore his head off with a single pull. Then he proceeded to eat him. A storm of imprecations and shouts of astonishment rent the air, but the sailors were too well armed and too numerous for the Spaniards, and so they got their money and returned aboard ship, laden with more gold than they ever before had, and carrying their champion in triumph. —[New York Sun.

nine in ten of the women that I knew would be puzzled to tell who represented in Congress the districts in which they lived, who were the Senators from their States, and possibly who were their Governors, I was listened to with profound attention; and the surprise of my hearers was very manifest, and was strongly expressed. It could hardly have been otherwise; for nothing that I could have said would have brought into clearer light the fact that women in America are very much less informed upon public affairs and take very much less interest in them than is the case with almost all Englishwomen of the cultivated classes. In England almost all intelligent women of the upper and upper middle classes take a very lively interest in politics, are tolerably well informed upon the public questions of the day, and in many cases they have an inconsiderable influence upon them. The reason of this is that political life and the social life of the upper classes there are so thoroughly intermingled. Politics form the chief concern of the members of those classes; apart, of course from their own private affairs. Hardly a woman of that class is without a husband, brother, kinsman, or friend who is, or has been, or hopes to be a member of Parliament, or who is in diplomacy, or connected in some way with colonial affairs. Politics there are intimately connected with the great object of woman's life in modern days—social success. It is difficult for women in England, and even for men, to understand the entire severance of politics and society which obtains in America, and to believe that a man may be a member of Congress or even a Senator, and yet be entirely without social position. Politics there are the most interesting topic of conversation among intelligent and cultivated people in general society, and such an acquaintance with political questions and party manoeuvres as is her confined to a very few women indeed, whose relations to public men are peculiar, and who "go to Washington," is there very common among all women of superior position.

Sacred Plantation Melodies

The good old doctrine of the perseverance of the saints has been set to music by a colored genius. It is a sample of the church melodies sung by the colored race throughout the state of Virginia, and amidst the plantations of the Southern States. The meter may be a little irregular, but the "pith out" is certainly orthodox:—

Methodist! Methodist! was I born,
Methodist! 'twine to die;
I've gwine to run in de Methodist faith,
An' eat o' de Methodist pie!
Trials!
Great tribulations!
Aint dat hard?
Trials!
Climbin' up Zion's hill!
But 'tain't no matter how long it takes,
I'm gwine for to climb der hill!
CHORUS.
For I's gwine to climb der hill, der hill, &c.
—Toledo Blade.

The Great Sinner

Mrs. EDITOR.—I suppose sinners are degraded. This might be inferred from Saul's statement of himself being the chief of sinners.

The Boston American Bulletin speaking of the Moody and Sankey revival, says:—"They had a tough subject in the inquiry room this week. Moody wrestled with him and Sankey sang with him, but the man seemed to despair of forgiveness. Finally, Moody asked him what heavy sin burdened his mind, and he confessed to having bilked a newspaper publisher out of three years' subscription. The evangelist said that they did not profess to perform miracles, but if he would settle up his dues with compound interest, and pay for three more in advance, although they could not open the doors of the church to him, perhaps he might be sneaked under the canvass." Good for him. — GLEANER.

The skirts of ladies' dresses are growing longer and the waists shorter.

came to Baltimore with potatoes. Previous to sailing he wrote to his mother, telling her the name of his vessel. His father cabled to Halifax and ascertained his destination, and then cabled to a friend in Baltimore to look for Richard on his arrival. Dick came here in the schooner *Bertha Ellen*, after a thirty days tempestuous voyage. His father's agent met him, telegraphed his father, provided him with a new outfit of clothes and a passage to Liverpool by the White Star line steamer sailing to-day. And last evening Richard left for New York to take the steamer, a wiser boy, a cripple for life, and one not likely to again be filled with glowing enthusiasm at the stories of writers of melodramatic fiction. The gentleman who acted for young Richard here can be found daily not a thousand miles from the Merchants' Exchange, and will vouch for the truth of the story. —Baltimore American.

His "Boy Baby."

There are "Reformed Church" clergymen holding a national Synod in our city and on Wednesday they were taking up a collection for Foreign Missions, when one of their number suddenly sprang to his feet, with joy on his face, and a greenback waving in one hand—a telegram in the other. "Brethren!" he cried, "I have received a telegram that God has given my wife a boy baby, and in honor of the event I subscribe \$10 to the foreign mission cause." Evidently "the boy baby" was not a usual manifestation of grace to this goodly minister; he made such a halloo about it. He ought to go to Ireland and see how coolly the farmers there take the arrival of boy babies in ones and twos, from year to year. Our Reformed clerical friend must reform his propensity to excitement; for in case boy babies should come to him at the time of every annual Synod, where on earth would he contain himself at this rate of palpitating proclamation and a ten-dollar greenback for every bouncing boy that "God gives his wife." Probably however, this boy is the minister's first; as he gets used to his luck, he will not, we hope, find it necessary to run into an ecclesiastical synod to make boast of his achievement. It might confuse the gospel homilies, trench on the foreign mission debates, and tantalize some of the goodly but less fortunate poor fellows of ministers. —Catholic Union.

Mother vs. Wife.

A novel scene occurred as the western train was leaving the Montreal depot the other day. It appears that a marriage took place four years ago between a young man from a western city and a handsome young lady residing here. The couple resided peaceably here for some time with the young lady's mother, until the mother of the young man arrived in town and persuaded him to go home again. The wife and mother-in-law hearing of his contemplated departure, hastened to the Bonaventure depot just a few minutes before the departure of the train. A scene then occurred. The young man was firmly held by his mother, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of his wife, he was unable to move. The conductor put an end to the scandal by entering the car and ordering those without tickets to leave the train. The young wife was carried from the car fainting, and the train proceeded with her unfaithful husband and his triumphant mother. —Witness.

Murphy, the temperance agitator, is about to marry a wealthy Quaker widow in Philadelphia.

The area under wheat in Great Britain was 22 per cent. less in 1876 than in 1869.

The clerical party came very near carrying the recent municipal elections at Rome.

Paris has 300 photographers, but, it is asserted, only 10 who merit the name of artist.

DIRECTORY.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

G. T. RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
Express.....12:05 A. M.	Express.....6:12 P. M.
Express.....12:35 P. M.	Express.....6:52 A. M.
Mixed.....11:20 P. M.	Mixed.....7:55 A. M.

STAGES ARRIVE AT NAPANEE.

From Newburgh and Tamworth.	10 1/2 a. m.
From Pictou and Mill Point.	7 p. m.
From Erinsville.	10 1/2 a. m.

DEPART FROM NAPANEE.

To Newburgh and Tamworth.	2 1/2 p. m.
To Mill Point and Pictou.	3 1/2 a. m.
To Erinsville.	2 1/2 p. m.

STEAMBOATS.

INWARDS.

Str. Shannan, leaves Pictou daily.	6 a. m.
Arriving at Napanee.	9:30 a. m.

OUTWARDS.

Leaves Napanee.	3 p. m.
Arriving in Pictou.	6 p. m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. R. J. Cartwright.	Finance Minister.
Schuyler Shibley.	M. P.

ONTARIO PARLIAMENT.

J. T. Grange.	M. P. P.
H. M. Deroche.	

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIALS.

W. H. Wilkison.	Judge.
O. T. Prayn.	Sheriff.
W. J. Reeve.	Clerk of the Peace and County At.orney.
J. B. McGuin.	Clerk of the County Court, and Deputy Clerk of the Crown.
D. Surrogate.	Registrar.
W. N. Dollar.	Warden.
F. Burrows.	County School Inspector.
W. V. Dettler.	County Clerk.
E. Hooper.	Treasurer.
M. F. Roblin.	Registrar.
W. S. Williams.	Mayor.
John Herring.	Deputy Reeve.
Chas. R. Miller.	Town Clerk.
Wm. Chamberlain.	Town Treasurer.
Robert Easton.	Chief of Police.
Jas. Allen.	Chief of Police.
J. Benson.	Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping.
C. B. Perry.	Landing Waiter and Searcher.
T. G. Pile.	Landing Waiter and Searcher.
G. Bogart.	Postmaster, Napanee.
G. B. Sile.	Inspector of Weights and Measures.
Wm. Hoode.	Inspector of Licenses.
Chas. James.	Clerk 1st Division Court, Napanee.
C. L. Rogers.	" Bath.
J. J. Watson.	" Adolphstown.
John Johnston.	" Clarks Mills.
Wm. Whelan.	" Centerville.
Henry Pultz.	" Wilton.
Thos. Miller.	" Tamworth.

POST OFFICE.

The Post Office Napanee is open from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m.	
Day Train East Mail closes.	12:05 p. m.
" " West "	4:30 p. m.
Night Train East "	9:00 p. m.
" " West "	9:00 p. m.
Camden Route—Tamworth, Centerville, Camden	
East, Newburgh and Napanee Mills—Mail closes	2:15 p. m.
Mill Point and Prince Edward County Route—	
Mill Point, Pictou, Northport, and Demorestville—Mail closes 6:30 a. m.	
Fredericksburg Route—Morven, Hamburg, Sills-	
ville, Parma and Conway—Tuesdays, Thursdays	
and Saturdays—Mail closes 1 p. m.	
Switzerville—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satur-	
days—Mail closes 1:15 p. m.	
Gosport and Gretna—Saturday—Mail closes	
1 p. m.	
Erinsville, Roblin and Selby, daily—Mail closes	
1:30 p. m.	
Overton, Forest Mills and Leinster, daily—Mail	
closes 1:30 p. m.	

CHURCHES.

HOURS OF SERVICES.

Episcopal Methodist—Rev. C. Hartley. Services	10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School,
2 p. m.	
Canada Methodist—Rev. W. S. Blackstock. Ser-	VICES 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School,
2 p. m.	
Episcopal—Rev. J. J. Bogart, Rector. Services	11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. Young. Services 11 a. m.,	and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Father MacDonagh. Mass	10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School
2:30 p. m.	
The Brethren—Meet at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sun-	day School at 2:30 p. m., every Sunday in
Grange Block.	

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.,

40 PARK ROW, NEW YORK,

—AND—

ROWELL & CHESMAN,

ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS for the "NAPANEE EXPRESS", Napanee, Ont.

political dishonesty, the ominous trial of the Pacific Scandal that follows in his path withersoever he goes, weighs him hopelessly down. The Secret Service ghost stands in the way to the treasury benches, and in the name of honesty warns him away and there is no other to take his place. The whole Tory party in the house of commons could not furnish a cabinet that would secure the confidence of the country for twenty-four hours. The only course left open to the conservatives is to accept the position which the misdeeds of the present leader and his associates have reduced them to. While the interests of the country are safe in the hands of such men as MACKENZIE and BLAKE, CARTWRIGHT and HUNTINGDON and their colleagues, there is little cause to fear that the old regime of corruption and dishonest government, gone by we hope, forever, will be inaugurated.

THE WAR NEWS.

BRITISH IRON-CLADS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the object of sending the Mediterranean fleet to Besika Bay was that it is, and would be, a convenient station. The position was central, enabling the commander to communicate easily with the ambassador at Constantinople and the Home Government. As to the reason why the fleet was not sent to the Suez Canal, the Chancellor said it was because it was no convenient central position, and besides there was no reason why more than one ship should be stationed at the Suez Canal. The fleet numbers seven iron clads and one frigate.

The arrival of the British fleet in Besika Bay is regarded in Constantinople with great dissatisfaction by influential Turks, who consider it simply as a sign that England is preparing to seize her share of the plunder.

TURKEY.

An American surgeon, who is inspecting the hospital arrangements at Bucharest, pronounces them everything that could be desired, and expresses surprise at finding all the modern improvements. Accounts from the Turkish side show the Turkish arrangements at Kustuk in this respect are shockingly mismanaged.

The Turks abandoning Montenegro is confirmed. Of 15,000 Bashi Bazouks who entered Montenegro with the Turkish army 11,000 are dead or missing.

The Sultan recently at a private audience declared to the British representative that he would not guarantee protection to Christians if the Russians continue to excite a rebellion in Bulgaria, and perpetrate a atrocities in Asia Minor.

The Turks in Bosnia are committing shocking atrocities, murdering inoffensive villagers in several places, and carrying off their heads as trophies. The correspondent declares he has seen bodies of persons so maltreated.

Two Turkish frigates have bombarded and burned Chenktil. The landed a force which defeated the garrison and compelled them to abandon the town.

The lawlessness of the irregulars causes almost a panic in Pera. The Italian Vice-Consul has been forcibly robbed of a horse and severely injured by Circassians. Two attempts have been made to force an entrance to the English club. Some irregulars, who were seen, have been sent to the seat of war upon the representations of Mr. Layard.

Fifteen hundred persons fleeing from Adler to the Turkish lines, from fear of the Russians, perished from hunger.

July 10.—Constantinople is under a

Naval Engagement in Peruvian Waters.

ATTACK BY THE "SHAH" AND "AMETHYST" ON THE REBEL PERUVIAN RAM.

PANAMA, July 7.—The details of the battle between the *Shah* and *Amethyst* of the British navy, and the rebel Peruvian ram *Huascar*, are received. It occurred on 29th May. The English opened fire at about 600 yards, the first shot carrying away the flag of the *Huascar*, which was immediately replaced. The *Huascar*, replied with the heavy 300-pound Blakelys in the turret, and the *Amethyst*, laying off and on, steadily persisted in attempts to rake the ram. The *Shah* fired eight broadsides, which were discharged by electricity, and in a few moments everything on the *Huascar's* decks, except the masts, turret, and smoke stack, disappeared. The *Huascar* continued to fire at regular intervals. A shell from the *Amethyst* entered one of forward ports, exploding inside, killing one and wounding several. After the light had lasted about an hour, the *Amethyst* was seen with thick smoke issuing from amidships, and steamed out of the action, not returning for twenty minutes, leaving the *Huascar* and *Shah* alone. The former attempted to ram her advantage, but the splendid handling of the *Shah* prevented any successful manoeuvre of this nature. One 300-pound shot struck the turret of the *Huascar*, penetrated the iron two inches, then rebounded on the side. She was hit twice by the same class of shot and with precisely the same result. The Peruvians now adopted a new mode of attack—first advancing on the *Shah* and then on the *Amethyst*, but the superior speed and superior management of these vessels prevented her ramming them. The battle lasted three hours; then the *Huascar* slowly retired, a shell from the *Amethyst* having destroyed all the primers for the turret guns, and she headed toward the land, for which she had been manoeuvring for some time. The enemy did not attempt to pursue, and contented themselves with receiving the last shots from the *Huascar* and remaining about two miles from the shore, keeping watch. The *Huascar*, although attacked at this time by musketry firing from Government troops, who imagined that a landing was to be attempted, sent a white flag to the captain of the port begging ammunition and asking permission to land a few wounded. Only one man was killed. This was refused, and an answer returned calling for the surrender of the ship. The *Huascar* being short of ammunition, and apprehending a repetition of the English attack, took advantage of a heavy fog, and slipped quietly down to Iquique, where the Government fleet was lying, and where Pierola hoped to make an arrangement for a combined action against the British forces. The movement was cautiously executed, and none too soon, for at about ten o'clock a steam launch from the *Shah* came stealing through the darkness with a torpedo, and by mere chance avoided fixing it to the side of a coasting steamer, mistaking her for the *Huascar*. When the departure of the ram was made known the English vessels disappeared.

The President of Peru has issued a proclamation, in which he declares that he will exact from Great Britain explanations and satisfaction consequent on such a wanton outrage on a friendly power.

The officers of the *Shah* give, in substance, the following account of events after the battle:—

After the engagement and the surrender of the *Huascar* to the Government, the *Shah* and *Amethyst* visited Iquique, and held some intercourse with the Peruvian fleet which still remained at that port. The reason stated for not capturing the *Huascar* is that the *Shah* and *Amethyst* could not follow her into the shoal water near the shore. Neither

The Zouave Trouble.

THE CAPTAIN'S VERSION.

We have been requested by Simmonds to publish the following explanation of the unfortunate affair took place on board his steamer on Union Day.

Editor of the Star:

Sir,—On leaving Queen's Ottawa, Monday evening last, number of Papal Zouaves, I had sign hoisted aft and the Union Jack in commemoration of Dominion Day, when the Zouaves thought have my Jack hauled down and the flag hoisted in its place without eving the courtesy to ask my consent would have readily been given. consider the greatest insult I have received. Seeing one of my men Jack under his arm I ordered him hoist it, which he blankly refused and was backed in his refusal pilot, both of whom I have had in accordance with the Seamen's sion Act 1878, for breach of discipline. Seeing the state of affairs, I took from him and hoisted it myself, a prevent the Papal flag from blowing board, put my foot on it whilst I the Jack. The moment my flag the masthead some thirty or forty Zouaves seized me by the throats most unarrantable and brutal directly under that flag from w claim protection, and which as I have breath in me I will never al be insulted; not content with thi threatened to pitch me overboard believe would have carried their into execution had not Mr. Collin bell, of the Civil Service, a priest French gentleman (whom I beg to sincerely) come to my rescue, while one of my contemptible cowardly stirred to lend me a helping ha cannot speak too highly of the com these gentlemen who assisted m enabled me to get to my cabin w was advised by a friendly priest to r but I am not in the habit of showi white feather, and will always end to do my duty and be at my post what may. I am falsely accused ing deliberately thrown the Zouave overboard. I deny most emph having done so, as I had intended r ing it to them had they not pre me by their interference, by which themselves lost their flag, for th ment they hauled me away, the flag free blew over the side, a circumst sincerely regret. Another assertio make, which is equally false, is th action on my part was premediate am sure nothing was farther fro thoughts. I have no animosity a any man, class, or religious sect; I every one has a right to worship according to the dictates of his cons therefore it was no hatred or ill-f prompted me to act as I did. I fel occurred was a gross insult, and onl what in my opinion I was perfectly fied in doing, and what I think any British subject who had any sp loyalty in him would have done. acted wrongly I am sorry for it, but I only did my duty, and am sure th flag which was so unwarrantably m will always protect me and all Her esty's loyal subjects.

Yours very respectfully,
T. SIMMONS

Montreal, July 6.—A meeting o Directors of the Ottawa River N tion Co., was held to-day to consid the trouble arising out of the ement board the steamer Victoria. The has been the approval of the cap conduct in every particular except he should have remonstrated with Zouaves before pulling down their He retains his position.

The above case was tried before Police Magistrates in Ottawa on the Myrand, the insubordinate deck-han

A coroner's inquest was held on the mains of the children, and the jury turned a verdict that they had come their death at the hands of their mother while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity. The prisoner was lodged in Simcoe gaol on Monday last.

The Ontario debut, so to speak of the coming leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the house of Commons has not, it must candidly be admitted been marked with the most brilliant success. The enthusiasm he has awakened in the breasts of the faithful, has not been of a character to spoil Dr. TUPPER with vanity. At the few bun-feeds where he has played a very squeaky second fiddle to Sir JOHN, he has been simply tolerated by men who are ready to swallow the great conservative chieftain, bodily with his most reckless statements. Of course Sir JOHN, keeps his followers in good humor with a running fire of jokes, recklessly voted wit, and that not of the newest. Dr. TUPPER, has been reckless and rash enough in his statements to please the most gullible of Tories. In his mildest moments of misrepresentation and skilful distortion of fact, although the chieftain has approvingly patted him on the back, yet he did not take. Plainly enough his day for taking the leadership has not yet come. His speech lacks the rollicking buffoonery that marks the oratory of JOHN A., who however stale his jokes, and far-fetched his witticisms, always throws the faithful into convulsions of laughter. Dr. TUPPER, after airing his incompetency a few times in Ontario, failed to draw so lamentably that he has now retired to his native province to mourn over his lost chance for the leadership of the opposition and with it the chance of becoming premier of the Dominion, when the full fruition of the great reaction shall descend upon the Tory Party, and the corrupt Grits shall be driven from power. Not only the Doctor's incompetency, but his overt acts of folly have driven him to the retirement of his own province. His reckless misstatements and his palpable political falsehoods were all very well before a friendly and prejudiced auditory, but when they come before the Reform Press of the country, and had to submit to the dissection of investigation, their nakedness was exposed, and when the Premier and Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. HUNTINGTON and Mr. MILLS, came also into the picnic field and rent with the invasive logic of facts his mendacious sophistries in shreds, he was doubly anxious to leave his leadership unwon and depart whither he might have peace. No, Dr. TUPPER is not the man for Galway yet, and it is plain that when Sir JOHN leaves the field there is not a man to take charge of the shepherdless fold of the Tory party. Who shall it be? Dr. TUPPER is distanced. Shall it be Wandering WILLIE, or MACKENZIE BOWELL, or the Niagara incarnation of nambypambyism, PLUMB? There is not the slightest danger of the threatened re-action producing a change of government. Granting, merely for the sake of illustration however, that the MACKENZIE administration are unfit to govern the country, whom shall we find to take their places? The people will not stand again a one-man power, with a one-horse following. JOHN A. may be competent as far as ability goes—or was at one time—to fill the position of Premier, but his intrinsic

Two Russian gunboats have left to endeavour to blow up a Turkish monitor which has gone ashore at Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube. All the Turkish monitors on the Danube will fall into the hands of the Russians unless destroyed.

Since 16th June the Russians have been defeated five times. It is believed they lost 10,000 men one June 30th. Their wounded fill 800 waggons.

It is officially announced that the Russian losses in crossing the Danube at Sistova were 300 killed and 400 wounded.

A special from Stambul, says the corpses of several Russians gives evidence that the Turks are using explosive bullets.

German financiers are alarmed at the large Russian issues of paper currency, since the outbreak of the war 160,000,000 roubles have been reissued.

The 120,000 Russians who have crossed the Danube at Sistova comprise 20,000 cavalry, and 250 cannons, 80,000 more Russians are concentrated between Simitza and Thun-Magurela. The army which crossed at Sistova has been divided into three bodies, the principal of which is marching on Rustchuk, and the other two towards the Balkans and Nikopol respectively. General Ignatieff has arrived at the headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, at Sistova.

The Russians intend to issue a general order stating that they are warring only against an organized force, and any marauding parties not coming within that designation in a military sense will be dealt with according to martial law.

An express train in Russia, carrying 600,000 of roubles, not only failed the other day to reach its destination, but has altogether disappeared, without leaving the slightest traces affording a clue as to what has become of it.

POSITION ON THE DANUBE.

The fighting thus far reported cannot have amounted to more than outpost affairs, for the Russians are not yet prepared for serious work. The Turkish quadrilateral remains intact, and not less threatening to the 120,000 Russians said to be across the Danube at Sistova, than if Gen. Zimmerman had not crossed the Ibrul and swept the Dobradsha. If 30,000 men must connect with the garisons of the three fortified positions of Rustdji, Silistria, and Varna before they can render effectual help to the army now at Sistova. In the same way provision must be made against the Turkish forces about Nikopolis and Widdin before any serious advance upon the Balkans can be undertaken.

A Horrible Crime.

We have just heard a startling piece of news from Washington County. It seems that a young man, whose name we could not learn, married, some time back, a Miss Bawls, whose family had at one time lived on the lands of Mr. A. S. Hayes. The girl had been seduced, and before marriage, had given birth to a deformed and idiot child. Her husband appears to have been dissatisfied about the child, and had influenced his wife to agree to a mode of getting rid of it. With this view a box was obtained, and the child, while still alive, nailed up in it. But, while this is going on, a neighbor woman happened in, and, hearing a strange noise in the box, inquired and found out what was done. She persuaded them to open the box and take the little thing out. The news, however, of this matter got out, and a few nights thereafter a mob visited the house, and the next morning the husband and wife were seen hanging to a tree in the neighborhood. This event occurred about ten days ago.—*Lebanon Kentuckian.*

The loss in the valuation of real estate and personal property in this city as compared with last year reaches \$60,000,000.

voyage, and thereby avoid any further collision with the Peruvians, who, he said, were prepared to give her a hot reception in case she entered into any of their ports.

Breach of Promise Action Against a Lady.

At Dublin a singular breach of promise case was tried in the Common Pleas, before Chief Justice Morris and a special jury. The usual position of the parties was reversed, the gentleman being the plaintiff and the lady the defendant. Plaintiff, a butcher named Knowles, made the acquaintance of Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Verschoyle (now Mulligan), the defendant, in October last on board a steamboat during the voyage from Liverpool to Dublin. She was the widow of Captain Verschoyle, mistress of a fine residence—Roebuck Hall—in the county Dublin, and mother of three children. Knowles was a widower, with one child. The acquaintance so rapidly ripened that in a short time she consented to become his bride. Being of different religions there was some difficulty about their marriage in Dublin, and they went to Liverpool, where they found it necessary to stop fourteen days before they could get married by the registrar, the expenses of the journey, which he swore amounted to £150, being paid by the plaintiff. In the meantime the lady's friends influenced her to break off the match, and she returned to Dublin without the plaintiff. She afterwards married a dealer in periodicals, named Andrew Mulligan, who is now master of Roebuck Hall, and a co-defendant in the suit. The examination of the plaintiff caused great merriment. After twenty minutes' deliberation the jury gave him \$200 damages.

The "Queen" of the Asylum.

FROM A VISIT TO THE ROCKWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM BY THE "GLOBE" CORRESPONDENT.

Of the 150 female inmates one stands above all the rest, and is treated with the greatest respect. She is known as The Queen, or, as she herself gives her title, Queen Victoria, Owner of this Dominion, and Empress of India. She has crowns, medals, ribbons, necklaces innumerable, and when Her Majesty was introduced to the writer as the Duke of Buccleugh she could not have had on less than thirty pounds of brass and glass in the shape of buttons and buckles, and taking this off she displayed another one not the less hidden by ornaments. How many more brazen layers were below the last I cannot say. She wore one very large necklace given her by the Lord Mayor. When asked if she wore the Order of the Garter she replied of course she did, but she did not care to show it because the matron was looking. She had evidently misconstrued the question. When it is said she is a North of Ireland woman, from the County of Fermanagh, it does not need to be told that her favourite and most prominent colour is orange. But at the same time she speaks very highly of her Catholic subjects, whom she reports as being the most dutiful in her realm. She was loud in her complaints of a falling off in the revenue of her country; but expected her soldiers to soon compel the delinquents to pay up. She is over fifty years of age, and says 'she has governed for more than twenty. She was in Canada when the Long Sault and Beauharnois canals were built, and after that served several years fighting in the war. Luckily, I had a Kingston street car ticket made of vulcanite, and of the size of a cent, to give her when asked, for a medal to adorn the person of the Empress. Before I left she produced the cap worn by her when dancing with the Prince of Wales. It was resplendent with military buttons. Before ascending the throne of her imaginary domain The Queen was a resident of Kingston.

Canfield Station on Sunday morning last the details of which are horrible in the extreme, and lead one almost to wonder if this is a Christian land in which we live. The person who committed this most inhuman act is a woman, apparently of about 35 years of age, and from appearances she does not look like one who would be guilty of such a fearful deed and we cannot help but think she was labouring under temporary insanity at the time, although at present she is perfectly rational, and aware of the consequences of the act. It appears that for some time she has lived with her husband on very bad terms, and from her account she has been ill-treated. From suspicions she had contracted, and from the interference of other parties, she became jealous of her husband, and imagined he kept company of bad women, and for this reason, and because she says she was ill-treated, she assigns the cause of the murder of her children. There is no doubt she is of a very excitable nature and that her feelings had been worked up to a dreadful pitch, making her almost crazy from jealous excitement. The prisoner's name is Mary Jane Pevey, wife of Christopher Pevey, employed a section-boss on the Canada Southern Railroad at Canfield Station. It appears that Pevey went away and said that he was never coming back. The prisoner had got it in her head that he had gone off with another woman, and imagine that the people of the place were down on her. On Sunday morning she set fire to her house, and took her two children to the cistern, struck them on the head with a stone, threw them into the cistern which was nearly full of water, and she jumped in herself, intending to commit suicide. The fire, attracted some people and the prisoner was found clinging to the top of the cistern with her hands, and her feet caught on the opposite side. The children were both dead. Their heads were badly bruised, but they had evidently been thrown in the water while yet alive.

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How any woman could be guilty of such an atrocious act is indeed incomprehensible. Although she may have been ill-treated, and have had caused jealous still they cannot act as mitigating circumstances for the murder of her children. It is said that the children were unusually bright, smart, and intelligent. One of them was aged six and the other eight. When the woman was conveyed to the gaol she was in a hysterical state, and remained in that condition for some hours after she was locked up. On Tuesday afternoon she was perfectly rational, and conversed freely with our reporter. She gave what she called a whole history of her life, which dated back for nearly twenty years, but the most of her story related only to domestic difficulties existing between her and her husband.—*Norfolk Reformer.*

President Hayes, is so well satisfied that there is no further need for troops the South that he will soon withdraw the troops from that region, except such as may be necessary for garrison duty.

The Presbytery of Newark, N. J. adopted a resolution requesting Rev. M. Lee, resign his pastorate and cease preaching the peculiar doctrine of direct communication with God and Christian perfection, and to discontinue his holiness meetings.

Portugal having consented to act with England in suppressing the slave trade has the Mozambique coast, a British cruiser has been ordered thither, with Portuguese officials, to visit all the haunts of slave vessels, and to be empowered to search suspicious vessels, even when carrying Portuguese colours.

Naval Engagement in Peruvian Waters.

ATTACK BY THE "SHAH" AND "AMEHYST" ON THE REBEL PERUVIAN RAM.

PANAMA, July 7.—The details of the battle between the *Shah* and *Amethyst* of the British navy, and the rebel Peruvian ram *Huascar*, are received. It occurred on 29th May. The English opened fire at about 600 yards, the first shot carrying away the flag of the *Huascar*, which was immediately replaced. The *Huascar*, replete with the heavy 300-pound Blakelys in the turret, and the *Amethyst*, laying off and on, steadily persisted in attempts to rake the ram. The *Shah* fired eight broadsides, which were discharged by electricity, and in a few moments everything on the *Huascar's* decks, except the masts, turret, and smoke stack, disappeared. The *Huascar* continued to fire at regular intervals. A shell from the *Amethyst* entered one of forward ports, exploding inside, killing one and wounding several. After the fight had lasted about an hour, the *Amethyst* was seen with thick smoke issuing from amidships, and steamed out of the action, not returning for twenty minutes, leaving the *Huascar* and *Shah* alone. The former attempted to ram her adversary, but the splendid handling of the *Shah* prevented any successful manoeuvre of this nature. One 800-pound shot struck the turret of the *Huascar*, penetrated the iron two inches, then rebounded on the side. She was hit twice by the same class of shot and with precisely the same result. The Peruvians now adopted a new mode of attack—first advancing on the *Shah* and then on the *Amethyst*, but the superior speed and superior management of these vessels prevented her ramming them. The battle lasted three hours; then the *Huascar* slowly retired, a shell from the *Amethyst* having destroyed all the primers for the turret guns, and she headed toward the land, for which she had been manœuvring for some time. The enemy did not attempt to pursue, and contented themselves with receiving the last shots from the *Huascar* and remaining about two miles from the shore, keeping watch. The *Huascar*, although attacked at this time by musketry firing from Government troops, who imagined that a landing was to be attempted, sent a white flag to the captain of the port begging ammunition and asking permission to land a few wounded. Only one man was killed. This was refused, and an answer returned calling for the surrender of the ship. The *Huascar* being short of ammunition, and apprehending a repetition of the English attack, took advantage of a heavy fog, and slipped quietly down to Iquique, where the Government fleet was lying, and where Pierola hoped to make an arrangement for a combined action against the British forces. The movement was cautiously executed, and none too soon, for at about ten o'clock a steam launch from the *Shah* came stealing through the darkness with a torpedo, and by mere chance avoided fixing it to the side of a coasting steamer, mistaking her for the *Huascar*. When the departure of the ram was made known the English vessels disappeared.

The President of Peru has issued a proclamation, in which he declares that he that he will exact from Great Britain explanations and satisfaction consequent on such a wanton outrage on a friendly power.

The officers of the *Shah* give, in substance, the following account of events after the battle:—

After the engagement and the surrender of the *Huascar* to the Government, the *Shah* and *Amethyst* visited Iquique, and held some intercourse with the Peruvian fleet which still remained at that port. The reason stated for not capturing the *Huascar* is that the *Shah* and *Amethyst* could not follow her into the

The Zouave Trouble.

THE CAPTAIN'S VERSION.

We have been requested by Captain Simmonds to publish the following explanation of the unfortunate affair that took place on board his steamer on Dominion Day.

Editor of the Star:

Sir,—On leaving Queen's Wharf, Ottawa, Monday evening last, with a number of Papal Zouaves, I had my ensign hoisted aft and the Union Jack forward in commemoration of Dominion Day, when the Zouaves thought fit to have my Jack hauled down and their own flag hoisted in its place without ever having the courtesy to ask my consent, which would have readily been given. This I consider the greatest insult I have ever received. Seeing one of my men with the Jack under his arm I ordered him to rehoist it, which he blankly refused to do, and was backed in his refusal by my pilot, both of whom I have had arrested, in accordance with the Seamen's Extension Act 1878, for breach of discipline. Seeing the state of affairs, I took the flag from him and hoisted it myself, and, to prevent the Papal flag from blowing overboard, put my foot on it whilst hoisting the Jack. The moment my flag was at the masthead some thirty or forty of the Zouaves seized me by the throat in a most unarrantable and brutal manner directly under that flag from which I claim protection, and which as long as I have breath in me I will never allow to be insulted; not content with this they threatened to pitch me overboard, and I believe would have carried their threat into execution had not Mr. Collin Campbell, of the Civil Service, a priest and a French gentleman (whom I beg to thank sincerely) come to my rescue, whilst not one of my contemptible cowardly crew stirred to lend me a helping hand. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of those gentlemen who assisted me and enabled me to get to my cabin where I was advised by a friendly priest to remain, but I am not in the habit of showing the white feather, and will always endeavour to do my duty and be at my post come what may. I am falsely accused of having deliberately thrown the Zouaves' flag overboard. I deny most emphatically having done so, as I had intended returning it to them had they not prevented me by their interference, by which they themselves lost their flag, for the moment they hauled me away, the flag being free blew over the side, a circumstance I sincerely regret. Another assertion they make, which is equally false, is that this action on my part was premeditated. I am sure nothing was farther from my thoughts. I have no animosity against any man, class, or religious sect; I believe every one has a right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, therefore it was no hatred or ill-feeling prompted me to act as I did. I felt what occurred was a gross insult, and only did what in my opinion I was perfectly justified in doing, and what I think any other British subject who had any spark of loyalty in him would have done. If I acted wrongly I am sorry for it, but I feel I only did my duty, and am sure that the flag which was so unwarrantably insulted will always protect me and all Her Majesty's loyal subjects.

Yours very respectfully,

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TITANS AND MEN.

"Blessed are the meek," exclaims the voice of inspiration, but can amiable meek with the consciousness that a dreaded monster is consuming his vitals. We are not a race of Titans. A Prometheus might stand chained to the torturing rock with a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver, and his face ever wear an expression of heroic and even meek endurance. But Prometheus has left no descendants. With vultures (disease) consuming his liver, the modern man makes himself and every one around him miserable. Fretful, gloomy, hypochondriacal, he sees the world and life all on the wrong side—the dark side—and whoever dares to assert that there is a sunny side, he regards as an enemy, or at best a mocker of his imaginary woes. Unlike the mythical Titan, the victim of disease is not successful. There is an arm to rescue—a balm to cleanse and heal. As remedies for this most depressing of all diseases—"Liver Complaint,"—none are more efficient or popular than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets. The Pellets effectually remove the effete and poisonous matter while the Medical Discovery imparts strength and health to the entire system. They are sold by druggists.

THE CRADLE.

SWEET—In Ernestown, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Sweet, of a son.

THE ALTAR.

ASHLEY—MURDOFF—On Monday, 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. B. Lane, M. A., J. B. Ashley, of the Belleville Ontario, to Hattie Allison, eldest daughter of Robt. B. Murdock, Esq., of Sidney.

THE TOMB.

CLINE—On the 7th inst., in Richmond, Adam Cline, aged 88 years.

BRISCO—On the 8th inst., in Ernestown, Miss Ruth Brisco, aged 78 years.

McAFEE—Suddenly on the 9th inst., in Newburg John McAfee.

WILSON—On the 9th inst., in Richmond, James Wilson, aged 80 years and 11 months.

STEINBURGH—On the 9th inst., in Mill Point, infant child of Geo. Steinburgh.

Napanee Flour Mills, Diamond & Sherwood,

Still maintain an existence at this

Far Famed Mill,

FOOT OF EAST STREET.

In connection with their Mill, they now have a

COAL AND WOOD BUSINESS.

And desire to say to the public they have distributed no hand bills as yet, but are prepared to do

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SUMMI

SLAVE

WILL OF

Special

FOR TI

IN ORDER TO RED

Good Factory Cotton at 6 cents p

Strong Oxford Shirting at 7

Beautiful Groudnine at 1

Pretty Printed Mus

Ladies' Zanilla

Splendid T

Fine V

Fi

Fine Dark Brown Holland at 16

White Home-made Flanne

Ladies' Embroidered

Double width

Good I

WE HAVE

100 Pieces of American Prints at

50 Pieces of American Wh

100 Dozen White Ri

1000 Two Bu

50 Do

And a full assortment of Plain an

Tv

REMK

Positively

TO

It is only by selling for Cash that

Napanee, July 11th, 1877.

A SPEC

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Breach of Promise Action Against a Lady.

At Dublin a singular breach of promise case was tried in the Common Pleas, before Chief Justice Morris and a special jury. The usual position of the parties was reversed, the gentleman being the plaintiff and the lady the defendant. Plaintiff, a butcher named Knowles, made the acquaintance of Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Verschoyle (now Mulligan), the defendant, in October last on board a steamboat during the voyage from Liverpool to Dublin. She was the widow of Captain Verschoyle, mistress of a fine residence—Roebuck Hall—in the county Dublin, and mother of three children. Knowles was a widower, with one child. The acquaintance so rapidly ripened that in a short time she consented to become his bride. Being of different religions there was some difficulty about their marriage in Dublin, and they went to Liverpool, where they found it necessary to stop fourteen days before they could get married by the registrar, the expenses of the journey, which he swore amounted to £150, being paid by the plaintiff. In the meantime the lady's friends influenced her to break off the match, and she returned to Dublin without the plaintiff. She afterwards married a dealer in periodicals, named Andrew Mulligan, who is now master of Roebuck Hall, and a co-defendant in the suit. The examination of the plaintiff caused great merriment. After twenty minutes' deliberation the jury gave him \$200 damages.

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The above case was tried before the Police Magistrates in Ottawa on the 9th. Myrand, the insubordinate deck-hand has been sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for disobeying orders. Cousineau, the other prisoner, was discharged.

Shocking Murder.

A WOMAN KILLS HER TWO CHILDREN AND ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

A most shocking murder occurred at Canfield Station on Sunday morning last, the details of which are horrible in the extreme, and lead one almost to wonder if this is a Christian land in which we live. The person who committed this most inhuman act is a woman, apparently of about 35 years of age, and from appearances she does not look like one who would be guilty of such a fearful deed, and we cannot help but think she was labouring under temporary insanity at the time, although at present she is perfectly rational, and aware of the consequence of the act. It appears that for some time she has lived with her husband on very bad terms, and from her account she has been ill-treated. From suspicions she had contracted, and from the interference of other parties, she became jealous of her husband, and imagined he kept company of bad women, and for this reason, and because she says she was ill-treated, she assigns the cause of the murder of her children. There is no doubt she is of a very excitable nature, and that her feelings had been worked up to a dreadful pitch, making her almost crazy from jealous excitement. The prisoner's name is Mary Jane Pevey, wife of Christopher Pevey, employed as section-boss on the Canada Southern Railroad at Canfield Station. It appears that Pevey went away and said that he was never coming back. The prisoner had got it in her head that he had gone off with another woman, and imagined that the people of the place were down on her. On Sunday morning she set fire to her house, and took her two children to the cistern, struck them on the head with a stone, threw them into the cistern, which was nearly full of water, and then jumped in herself, intending to commit suicide. The fire, attracted some people, and the prisoner was found clinging to the top of the cistern with her hands, and her feet caught on the opposite side. The children were both dead. Their heads were badly bruised, but they had evidently been thrown in the water while yet alive.

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Constantly on hand, all kinds of
Grain, Flour, Feed, &c.

FARMERS,
Your Grains are always disposable at these
NAPANEE FLOUR MILLS.
11-Sin.

Giving up Business.

The subscriber being unable through continued ill health, to devote to his business here, the attention which its importance demands, respectfully intimates his intention of Selling off his Entire Stock

BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
ROOM PAPER,
JEWELRY,
MUSIC,
GAMES,

And Fancy Articles of every description

SUCH IMMENSE REDUCTIONS,

As will insure a speedy clearance of the stock.

Only new and specially ordered Books, Music, or Periodicals etc., will be charged at usual prices. Everything else in stock at Reductions varying, according to the class of goods,

From 20 per cent to Half the Usual Prices.

And a full assortment of Plain and Tweed
REMEM
Positively
TO
It is only by selling for Cash that we
Napanee, July 11th, 1877.

A SPEC

During the months, the will sell F &c., at gr Prices, for Notes,
J. GIBB

Work & Money For the Ladies.

No one should be idle a day, when I offer a chance to make \$20 or \$30 per month canvass either located, or to travel in the mission, to sell the improved self-fitting chait cutting and fitting garments of all kinds. It is only one lesson to learn to cut and fit. No should be without one. Reduction of price to agents. All orders promptly filled by express to any part of the Dominion. Add
MARY J. AME
Napanee
P. S.—Enclose stamp if an answer is desired

SEND \$3 CASH,
And \$3 in six monthly payments, making \$20 (all cash), as it will buy a

\$20 New Orleans 5 per Cent PREMIUM CITY BOND,
which gives you at once a chance to draw on the **114,072 Premiums**, amounting to **\$4,850,000.**

Authorized by Act of the State Legislature be distributed upon a plan originated by Rothschilds and adopted by the City of Paris other European cities.

Fourth Premium Drawing takes place at City Hall, on the

15th Day of July, 1877,
under the direction of the Mayor and other Officers, and a Committee of Five City 1 Presidents.

97 premiums of \$5,000.....	\$ 48
185 " " 1,000.....	48
1,940 " " 500.....	97
4,850 " " 100.....	48
9,700 " " 50.....	48
97,000 " " 20.....	1,94

114,072 premiums amounting to.....\$4,850
No loss or postponement possible. As all receive \$22, being principal with accrued interest in any event, the above premiums being addition thereto, thus if your bond draws \$5,000 premium will receive \$5,022 or if

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How any woman could be guilty of such an atrocious act is indeed incomprehensible. Although she may have been ill-treated, and have had caused jealousy, still they cannot act as mitigating circumstances for the murder of her children. It is said that the children were unusually bright, smart, and intelligent. One of them was aged six and the other eight. When the woman was conveyed to the gaol she was in a hysterical state, and remained in that condition for some hours after she was locked up. On Tuesday afternoon she was perfectly rational, and conversed freely with our reporter. She gave what she called a whole history of affairs, which dated back for nearly two years, but the most of her story relates only to domestic difficulties existing between her and her husband.—*Norfolk Reformer*.

President Hayes, is so well satisfied that there is no further need for troops in the South that he will soon withdraw all the troops from that region, except such as may be necessary for garrison duty.

The Presbytery of Newark, N. J. adopted a resolution requesting Rev. Mr. Lee, resign his pastorate and cease preaching the peculiar doctrine of direct communication with God and Christian perfection, and to discontinue his holiness meetings.

Portugal having consented to act with England in suppressing the slave trade of the Mozambique coast, a British cruiser has been ordered thither, with Portuguese officials, to visit all the haunts of slavers, and be empowered to search suspicious vessels, even when carrying Portuguese colours.

Giving up Business.

The subscriber being unable through continued ill health, to devote to his business here, the attention which its importance demands, respectfully intimates his intention of Selling off his Entire Stock

BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
ROOM PAPER,
JEWELRY,
MUSIC,
GAMES,

And Fancy Articles of every description

SUCH IMMENSE REDUCTIONS,

As will insure a speedy clearance of the stock.

Only new and specially ordered Books, Music, or Periodicals, etc., will be charged at usual prices. Everything else in stock at Reductions varying, according to the class of goods,

From 20 per cent to Half the Usual Prices.

FOR INSTANCE,

Room Paper, all kinds, under cost price.

Jewelry, at Half Price.

Sheet Music, at Half Price, for not less than \$1 worth.

Books for prizes, about one third off.

Pictures framed and unframed, under cost.

Novels, 20 to 50 per cent off.

Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books, at 20 to 40 per cent off.

Albums at any price.

Fans, Balls, Croquet and other goods, suitable to the season at great reductions.

Please call if you require any goods whatever. No matter whether you buy largely or not, you will get them cheap.

JOHN HENDERSON,
Bookseller and Stationer,
Dundas St.
Napanee, July 6th 1877.

&c., at gro Prices, for Notes.

J. GIBB

Work & Money For the Ladies.

NO one should be idle a day, when I offer so a chance to make \$60 or \$80 per month, canvass either located, or to travel in the Dominion, to sell the improved self-fitting chart, cutting and fitting garments of all kinds. It takes only one lesson to learn to cut and fit. No fee should be without one. Reduction of price made to agents. All orders promptly filled by mail express to any part of the Dominion. Address

MARY J. AMEY,
Napanee O

P. S.—Enclose stamp if an answer is desired

SEND \$3 CASH,

And \$5 in six monthly payments, making \$21 \$20 (all cash), as it will buy a

\$20 New Orleans 5 per Cent

PREMIUM CITY BOND, which gives you at once a chance to draw one of the \$4,850,000.

Authorized by Act of the State Legislature, be distributed upon a plan originated by Rothschilds and adopted by the City of Paris as other European cities.

Fourth Premium Drawing takes place at the City Hall, on the

15th Day of July, 1877.

under the direction of the Mayor and other City Officers, and a Committee of Five City Board Presidents.

97 premiums of \$5,000	\$ 485,000
485 " 1,000	485,000
1,940 " 500	970,000
4,850 " 100	485,000
9,700 " 50	485,000
97,000 " 20	1,940,000

114,072 premiums amounting to \$4,850,000

No loss or postponement possible. As all bonds receive \$22, being principal with accrued interest in any event, the above premiums being addition thereto, thus if your bond draws the \$5,000 premium, will receive \$5,022 or if the smallest premium of \$20 will get \$42.

As an investment for large or small amounts money, it pays better and offers greater security than a Savings Bank.

Drawn Bonds and premiums can be cashed through any Bank in this country.

A certainty, as all of these Bonds bear five per cent interest, until paid back.

Absolute security because all the private taxable property of its 200,000 inhabitants assessed at \$12,000,000, is pledged and liable for the payment of these BONDS, with INTEREST at PREMIUMS.

Registered letter, post office money order or draft and at once get a chance to draw a \$5,000 premium. Bonds will be sent by mail in registered letter. Address all orders to

E. E. NEWBURN,
Post Office Box 2885, New York City
When you write, please state that you saw this advertisement in the NAPANEE EXPRESS.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.

This well known medicine is no imposture but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

For MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited, will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affection, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headache, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of pamphlet are well observed.

For further particulars, get a pamphlet, from the agent.

JOHN MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.
\$1.00 and 12 1/2 cents for postage, enclosed.
Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.
Sold in Napanee by all Druggists. Mill Pond by W. G. Egar, Tainworth, Aylsworth & Hume, and all medicine dealers.

JULY 13, 1877

TITANS AND MEN.

ed are the meek," exclaims the inspiration, but can amane meek consciousness that a dreaded is consuming his vitals. We are ce of Titans. A Prometheus and chained to the torturing rock ulture perpetually gnawing his d his face ever wear an expreseion e and even meek endurance. metheus has left no 'descendants. ltres (disease) consuming his e modern man makes himself and e around him miserable. Fret- my, hypochondriacal, he sees the id life all on the wrong side—the e - and whoever dares to assert e is a sunny side, he regards as y, or at best a mocker of his im- woers. Unlike the mythical Titan, in of disease is not succeoreless. an arm to rescue—a balm to and heal. As remedies for this dressing of all diseases,—"Liver nt,"—none are more efficient or than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medi- overy and Pleasant Purgative The Pellets effectually remove e and poisonous matter while the Discovery imparts strength and e the entire system. They are fruggists.

THE CRADLE.

n Ernesttown, on the 7th inst., the wife Thomas Sweet, of a son.

THE ALTAR.

MURDOFF—On Monday, 9th inst., at sidence of the bride's father, by the B. Lane, M. A., J. B. Ashley, of the ille Ontario, to Hattie Allison, daughter of Robt. R. Murdoff, Esq., of t.

THE TOMB.

the 7th inst., in Richmond, Adam aged 88 years.
n the 8th inst., in Ernesttown, Miss Brisco, aged 78 years.
Suddenly on the 9th inst., in Newburg deAfee.
n the 9th inst., in Richmond, James i, aged 80 years and 11 months.
n—On the 9th inst., in Mill Point, child of Geo. Steinburgh.

lnee Flour Mills,

mond & Sherwood,

tain an existence at this

• Famed Mill,

FOOT OF EAST STREET.

tion with their Mill, they now have a

AL AND WOOD

BUSINESS.

e to say to the public they have dis- o hand bills as yet, but are prepared

EAP AS THE CHEAPEST,

y you one and all to come down to their have a chat and learn about COAL.

and Soft Wood,

ed by the cord at reasonable rates.

also by opening in

ISLEY HOUSE,

isions for the accomodation of their patrons, who upon market and other t a little inconvenient to come down to

ught of advising with their friends in ss about making this move, but decid- they had called them together to do knew would be right for the public in- truck right out, relying on your sup- ry them successfully onward.

n awful risk in these times—they do lbe to any Commercial Agency, nor ny canvassers, but on the ground work ess—Public Patronage.

stantly on hand all kinds of

GREAT SUMMER SALE.

SLAVEN & IRONSIDE

WILL OFFER THE FOLLOWING

Special Cheap Lines,

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY,

IN ORDER TO REDUCE THEIR PRESENT STOCK.

Good Factory Cotton at 6 cents per yard.

Strong Oxford Shirting at 7 cents per yard.

Beautiful Grenadine at 10 cents per yard.

Pretty Printed Muslins at 6 cents per yard.

Ladies' Zanilla Umbrellas at 50 cents each.

Splendid Tapestry Carpets at 75 cents per yard.

Fine White Linen Drill at 35 cents per yard.

Fine White Table Linen at 46 cents per yard.

Dark Serge Dress Goods at 8 cents per yard.

Fine Dark Brown Holland at 16 cents per yard.

White Home-made Flannel at 33 cents per yard.

Ladies' Embroidered White Skirts at 75 cents per yard.

Double width Bleached Sheetting at 25 cents per yard.

Good Huckaback Towels at 5 cents each.

Cricketer's Elastic Belts at 20 cents each.

WE HAVE ALSO OPENED TO-DAY

100 Pieces of American Prints at 7 cents per yard.

50 Pieces of American White Cottons at 10 cents per yard.

100 Dozen White Ribbed Hose, at 12½ cents per yard.

1000 Two Bushel Grain Bags at \$3.00 per dozen.

50 Dozen Fine Table Napkins at \$1.00 per dozen.

And a full assortment of Plain and Plaid Ducks, Tickings, Shirts, Denims, Tweeds and Cloths.

REMEMBER THAT WE

Positively Give No Credit,

TO ANY PERSON.

It is only by selling for Cash that we can offer Goods at these prices.

SLAVEN & IRONSIDE.

Napanee, July 11th, 1877.

A SPECULATION!

Pringle & Bros., MACHINE SHOP

THE CELEBRATED

ECLIPSE

Mower and Reaper Combined.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

PLOW SHEARS OF ALL KINDS.

STEEL AND CHILLED PLOWS.

And every variety of Casting and Ma- chineest work, done on the Shortest Notice.

WOOD.

A quantity of Hard and Soft Wool for sale, at the lowest market price.

Foundry and Machine Shop, Mill St., west of Big Mill, Napanee.

PRINGLE BROS.

GLOBE

Life Assurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, - - - \$5,000,000

Premium Reserve, \$3,600,000

Income for Year 1876, \$857,000

This company only accepts first-class risks, and is noted for the promptness with which claims are paid.

It offers insurance on the ordinary life as well as the endowment plans. Besides those also known as the ten, fifteen and twenty-year reserve dividend plan, by which the reserves as well as all other accumulations may be withdrawn at the time specified, thereby affording a system of endowment under ordinary life rates.

See prospectus in hands of local Agents.

H. L. COOK,
General Agent for Ont.
THOS. A. HUFFMAN,
Agt. for Napanee.

Napanee, 15th June, 1877. 8 tf.

Land PLASTER

Now grinding and ready for use.

Superior Fine Ground

Land Plaster,

AT THE LOW RATE OF

\$5 per Ton, or 25 cts. per Hundred.

ee Flour Mills,
iond & Sherwood,
n an existence at this
Famed Mill,
OT OF EAST STREET.
a with their Mill, they now have a
L AND WOOD
BUSINESS.

say to the public they have dis-
and bills as yet, but are prepared
AP AS THE CHEAPEST,
one and all to come down to their
re a chat and learn about **COAL.**

and Soft Wood,
by the cord at reasonable rates.

so by opening in
SLEY HOUSE,
ons for the accommodation of their
rons, who upon market and other
little inconvenient to come down to

ht of advising with their friends in
about making this move, but decid-
y had called them together to do
ew would be right for the public in-
ck right out, relying on your sup-
them successfully onward.
wful risk in these times—they do
to any Commercial Agency, nor
canvassers, but on the ground work
—Public Patronage.

tantly on hand, all kinds of
Flour, Feed, &c.

ARMERS,
are always disposable at these
EE FLOUR MILLS.

g up Business.

criber being unable through
ll health, to devote to his busi-
the attention which its impor-
nds, respectfully intimates his
f Selling off his Entire Stock

IONERY,
ROOM PAPER,
JEWELRY,
MUSIC,
GAMES,

Articles of every description

IMENSE REDUCTIONS,

re a speedy clearance of the
stock.

and specially ordered Books,
eriodicals, etc., will be charg-

WE HAVE ALSO OPENED TO-DAY
100 Pieces of American Prints at 7 cents p-r yard.
50 Pieces of American White Cottons at 10 cents per yard.
100 Dozen White Ribbed Hose, at 12½ cents per yard.
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50 Dozen Fine Table Napkins at \$1.00 per dozen.
And a full assortment of Plain and Plaid Ducks, Tickings, Shirtings, Denims,
Tweeds and Clothe.


REMEMBER THAT WE
Positively Give No Credit,
TO ANY PERSON.
It is only by selling for Cash that we can offer Goods at these prices.
SLAVEN & IRONSIDE.
Napanee, July 11th, 1877.

A SPECULATION!
During the dull summer
months, the undersigned
will sell Furniture, Chairs,
&c., at greatly reduced
Prices, for Cash or Good
Notes.
J. GIBBARD & SON

Work & Money
For the Ladies.

No one should be idle a day, when I offer such
a chance to make \$30 or \$40 per month, to
canvass either located, or to travel in the Do-
minion, to sell the improved self-fitting chart for
cutting and fitting garments of all kinds. It takes
only one lesson to learn to cut and fit. No lady
should be without one. Reduction of price made
to agents. All orders promptly filled by mail or
express to any part of the Dominion. Address.
MARY J. AMEY,
Napanee Ont.
P. S.—Enclose stamp if an answer is desired. 9

SEND \$3 CASH,
And \$3 in six monthly payments, making =21 or
\$20 (all cash), as it will buy a
\$20 New Orleans 5 per Cent.
PREMIUM CITY BOND,
which gives you at once a chance to draw one of
the **114,072 Premiums**, amounting to
\$4,850,000.
Authorized by Act of the State Legislature, to
be distributed upon a plan originated by the
Rothchilds and adopted by the City of Paris and
other European cities.
Fourth Premium Drawing takes place at the
City Hall, on the
15th Day of July, 1877,
under the direction of the Mayor and other City


SHERIFF SALE
OF LANDS.
County of Lennox }
and Addington. } Will be sold at my Office, in the
To Wit: }
COURT HOUSE
IN THE TOWN OF NAPANEE,
On Saturday the Twenty-fifth day of
August, A. D. 1877.
At the Hour of Twelve o'clock
Noon.
UNDER and by virtue of A Writ of Fieri
Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of
Queen's Bench for Ontario, and to me directed
against the Lands and Tenements of George
Ferguson Pringle, deceased, at the time of his death
in the hands of Azubah Pringle, his administra-
trix at the suit of Robert Downey, Arthur Downey
George H. Downey and John Downey. All the
estate right title and interest of the said George
Ferguson Pringle, deceased, at the time of his
death, and all the estate right title and interest of
the Defendant Azubah Pringle, as his adminis-
trix of into and out of.
All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of

Assets, - - - \$5,000,000
Premium Reserve,
\$3,600,000
Income for Year 1876,
\$857,000

This company only accepts first-class
risks, and is noted for the promptness with
which claims are paid.


It offers insurance on the ordinary life as
well as the endowment plans, besides those
also known as the ten, fifteen and twenty-
year reserve dividend plan, by which the re-
serves as well as all other accumulations
may be withdrawn at the time specified,
thereby affording a system of endowment
under ordinary life rates.

See prospectus in hands of local agents.
H. L. COOK,
General Agent for Ont.
THOS. A. HUFFMAN,
Agt. for Napanee.
Napanee, 15th June, 1877. 8 tf.

Land PLASTER
Now grinding and ready for use.

Superior Fine Ground
Land Plaster,
AT THE LOW RATE OF
\$5 per Ton, or 25 cts. per Hundred.
ALL orders left at the Mill, or at the
Woolen Factory, for Williams' and
Lasher's Water Lime, or Quick Lime, will
be promptly attended to. Lime delivered
when required. No Credit.
JAMES PERRY,
Napanee, March 5th, 1877. 4G.

Napanee Brewery.
X X X
ALE.
JOHN BOWEY,
In thinking the trade for the liberal patronage
extended to him since his establishment in busi-
ness, begs to call attention to the
Superior Quality of Ale
He is now manufacturing. The XXX brand is
equal to any made in Canada, and he is prepared
to supply the trade in Barrels, Half Barrels, etc.
All orders promptly attended to.
JNO. BOWEY,
Napanee.
No-4 tf.


Public Attention
Is directed to the following Provisions of
the Fishery and Game Laws in the
Province of Ontario.
CLOSE SEASONS FOR FISH.
Whitefish cannot be caught from 1st
November to 10th November, both days
inclusive.
Salmon Trout, and Lake Trout, cannot
be caught from 1st November to 10th
November, both days inclusive.
Speckled Trout, Brook or River Trout,
cannot be caught from 15th September
to 1st May.
Bass, cannot be caught from 15th May
to 15th June.
Pickerel, cannot be caught from
15th April to 15th May.
Maskinonge, cannot be caught from 15th
April to 15th May.
CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME.

Giving up Business.

The subscriber being unable through continued ill health, to devote to his business here, the attention which its importance demands, respectfully intimates his intention of Selling off his Entire Stock

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ROOM PAPER, JEWELRY, MUSIC, GAMES,

And Fancy Articles of every description

—AT—

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Jewelry, at Half Price.

Heat Machine, at Half Price, for not less than \$1 worth.

Books for prizes, about one third off.

Pictures framed and unframed, under cost.

Shawls, 20 to 50 per cent off.

Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books, at 20 to 40 per cent off.

Shawls at any price.

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SEND \$3 CASH, And \$2 in six monthly payments, making \$21 or \$20 (all cash), as it will buy a \$20 New Orleans 5 per Cent.

PREMIUM CITY BOND, which gives you at once a chance to draw one of the 114,072 Premiums, amounting to \$4,850,000.

Authorized by Act of the State Legislature, to be distributed upon a plan originated by the Rothschilds and adopted by the City of Paris and other European cities.

Fourth Premium Drawing takes place at the City Hall, on the 15th Day of July, 1877.

under the direction of the Mayor and other City Officers, and a Committee of Five City Bank Presidents.

97 premiums of \$5,000.....	\$ 485,000
97 " " 1,000.....	485,000
1,940 " " 500.....	970,000
4,850 " " 100.....	485,000
9,700 " " 50.....	485,000
97,000 " " 20.....	1,940,000

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Send \$3 (if paid monthly) or \$20 (all cash) in registered letter, post office money order or draft, and at once get a chance to draw a \$5,000 premium. Bonds will be sent by mail in registered letter. Address all orders to E. B. NEWBURN,

Post Office Box 2886, New York City. When you write, please state that you saw this advertisement in the NAPANEE EXPRESS. 9

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This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

It is a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headaches, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

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For further particulars, get a pamphlet, from the agent.

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Sold in Napanee by all Druggists. Mill Point by W. G. Edgar, Tamworth Ayilsworth & Huff man, and all medicine dealers.

SHERIFF SALE OF LANDS.

County of Lennox and Addington, } Will be sold at my Office, in the To Wit: }

COURT HOUSE

IN THE TOWN OF NAPANEE, On Saturday the Twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1877.

At the Hour of Twelve o'clock Noon.

UNDER and by virtue of A Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Ontario, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of George Ferguson Pringle, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Azubah Pringle, his administratrix at the suit of Robert Downey, Arthur Downey George H. Downey and John Downey. All the estate right title and interest of the said George Ferguson Pringle, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the estate right title and interest of the Defendant Azubah Pringle, as his administratrix of into and out of.

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of Land, and premises situate, lying, and being in the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and Province of Ontario, containing by admeasurement one-fifth of an acre, be the same more or less, being composed of Lot Number Thirteen on the South side of Dundas Street in that portion of the Town of Napanee, aforesaid called Upper Napanee as surveyed and laid out on Lot Number Twenty in the first Concession of the Township of Richmond, by Gilbert S. Clapp, Provincial Land Surveyor.

OLIVER THATFORD PRUYN, Sheriff, Per T. D. PRUYN, Deputy Sheriff. Sheriffs Office Napanee, May 14th, A. D. 1877. No-3414n

PHOSFOZONE,



THE NEW TONIC. We have used Phosfozone in suitable cases with marked advantage, and were so pleased with the results that we now prescribe it constantly, having perfect confidence in its action. As a tonic during convalescence we know of nothing equal to it, and feel it a duty to recommend its use to our countrymen and the public generally. —Public Health Magazine.

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Montreal.



NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st day of July next, Shippers or Exporters of goods, by Vessel, Railway, or any other conveyance to any country or place, outside of the Dominion of Canada, must make export entries verified by oath at the Custom House, with particulars of quantity and value, under a penalty not exceeding \$200, and no clearance will be granted to any vessel until the said entries are made and verified.

J. BENSON, Collector. Custom House, Napanee June 25th, 1877.

IMPORTANT TO HORSE OWNERS. Wm. H. Thorough Pla. &c. REMOVED within 24 hours, without causing pain or leaving a trace of the operation. Also, Rheumatism, Pain, etc., instantly relieved by BRILLIANT'S GREAT REMEDY for Man and Beast. Free operation and pamphlet sent on receipt of \$2.00. Send stamp for Circulars. Address L. H. BRILLIANT, Care of J. B. HARDING, Druggist, Brockville, Ontario.

Napanee Brewery.



JOHN BOWEY,

In thanking the trade for the liberal patronage extended to him since his establishment in business, begs to call attention to the

Superior Quality of Ale

He is now manufacturing. The XXX brand is equal to any made in Canada, and he is prepared to supply the trade in Barrels, Half Barrels, etc. All orders promptly attended to.

JNO. BOWEY, Napanee. No-4 tf.



Public Attention

Is directed to the following Provisions of the Fishery and Game Laws in the Province of Ontario.

CLOSE SEASONS FOR FISH.

Whitefish cannot be caught from 1st November to 10th November, both days inclusive.

Salmon Trout, and Lake Trout, cannot be caught from 1st November to 10th November, both days inclusive.

Speckled Trout, Brook or River Trout, cannot be caught from 15th September to 1st May.

Bass, cannot be caught from 15th May to 15th June.

Pickrel, cannot be caught from 15th April to 15th May.

Maskinonge, cannot be caught from 15th April to 15th May.

CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME.

Deer and Cariboo, cannot be killed from 1st December to 1st September.

Moose, cannot be killed from 1st December to 1st September.

Partridge, cannot be killed from 1st January to 1st September.

Duck, cannot be killed from 1st January to 15th August.

Woodcock, cannot be killed from 1st January to 1st July.

Snipe, cannot be killed from 1st May to 15th August.

Quail, cannot be killed from 1st January to 1st October.

All well-disposed persons are requested to afford the local Fishery Officers whatever information and assistance they can towards carrying out these provisions of the Fishery Laws.

Fishing without Licenses is prohibited. Indians are forbidden to fish or shoot illegally the same as bitemen.

Complainants receive one-half of the fines imposed, and be paid for their cost and attendance as witnesses.

Each person guilty of violating these regulations is liable to find and costs, or in default of payment is subject to imprisonment.

No person shall, during such prohibited times, fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell, or have in possession any of the above-mentioned kind of Fish or Game.

In Quebec, Fishery Officers exercise Magisterial powers under the Game Laws.

BY ORDER, W. F. WHITCHER, Commissioner of Fisheries.

N. B.—Deer killed before the 1st December, cannot be legally disposed of after the 1st of January following.

Department of Marine and Fisheries, Fisheries Branch, Ottawa. ALFRED KNIGHT, Fishery Overseer, Petworth.

List of New Advertisemen.

Speculation—J. Gibbard & Son.
New Goods—Slaven & Ironside.
Insolvent Act—Duncon McFarlane.
Special Notice—R. V. Pierce.
Saws—Waterhouse Engine Co.

THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEE, JULY, 13th 1877.

Large Importation.

Missrs Slavin & Ironside, have just imported from United States, 6 cases & 5 bales consisting of cottons, prints, ducks, cotton yarn &c. &c.

N. B. G. A.

This volunteer corps having been entirely reorganized, drill will commence on Monday morning and continue for several days.

Sentenced.

Henry Gilbert arraigned for the robbery of Spencer's store has been sentenced to hard labor in the Central Prison for one year.

Napanee Dramatic Association.

The appearance of the troupe in Picton in 'Never too Late to Mend' drew crowded houses. The company is very highly spoken of by the Pictonians.

Sudden Death.

Mr. John McAfee, aged 66, a resident of Napanee, dropped dead in the street in Newburgh at half past five Monday afternoon.

Stone Throwing.

A little boy of Mr. John Dunham's was severely injured on the head by a stone thrown by another lad. Through the surgical skill of Dr. Cowan the boy is now out of danger.

Brewer's License Decision.

Inspector vs. John Bowey, a fine of \$25 was imposed on the defendant. The Inspector says Mr. Bowey should have a wholesale license, but defendant, holding a brewer's license claims that as sufficient. An appeal has been made to the County Judge.

The Stadacona Ins. Co.

It is said the Directors of Stadacona Insurance Company have arrived at the conclusion that they have been rather premature in closing up the business, and have called a meeting of the stockholders to take into consideration the propriety of going on again.

Sign Painting.

We have had occasion to call attention to the artistic talent of that rising young artist, Mr. Frank Hamilton. His work is conspicuous in several places around town. Parties needing anything in this line should give him their patronage.

The Schooner Grant.

Arrived here at 9 a. m., yesterday, direct from Toledo Ohio, with 10,200 bushels of corn for Diamond & Sherwood. Although the Grant was drawing 8 ft. 6 in. she had no trouble in coming up the river without getting aground. The corn is as fine a quality as we ever saw, and speaks well for the enterprise of Messrs. Diamond & Sherwood.

Pitch, Tar, Turpentine.

Coal oil, Whale oil, Seal oil, Paint oil, Olive oil, Hair grease, Hog's lard, Tallow and Bear's grease can all be removed by Prof. Spencer's Chemical Erasive Soap, and the most delicate fabric will remain uninjured, call and see the professor at the Brisco House.

Out for a Day's Sport.

A gay and festive youth borrowed a rig from Nelson German, and a horse from Harris & Empey, ostensibly for attending to his employer's business, but in reality to take a fair examination for an airing in

Mated.

Mr. J. B. Ashley, formerly co-editor of the EXPRESS, at present of the Belleville Ontario, has changed his position to a state of double-blessedness—Congratulations.

Dairymen's Association.

The Directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association have resolved to hold their annual cheese show in Belleville in connection with the West Hastings agricultural exhibition on the 3rd and 4th of October.

Inland Revenue.

Recapitulation for fiscal year, ended 30th June 1877

Duties collected for			
Sept. quarter	1876	Spirits	\$3,048.09
Dec.	"	"	4,057.84
Mar.	"	"	36.00
June	"	"	25.00
Sept. quarter	1877	Malt License fees	3,720.80
Dec.	"	"	68.00
Mar.	"	"	9.00
June	"	"	1,573.46
		Spirits	136.60
		Tobacco	
Total			\$12,587.79

Being increase of \$4,164.60 over 1876.

Business Increasing.

Messrs. Diamond & Sherwoods Flour & Feed Store on John st. is now in full blast under the management of Mr. Than Paisley. Although only a week has elapsed since the opening, yet their sales so far are very encouraging. This speaks well for the locality as a business stand, and also for the excellence of material supplied, with the low scale of prices and fairness of dealing—essential matters, which will certainly secure an increasing patronage.

Excursion.

The Y. M. C. A. Excursion from Kingston to the Falls, on Wednesday included 17 cars, an extra engine being attached, 127 passengers got aboard at Napanee. Another cheap trip over the same route can be taken from Belleville on the 28th inst., the small sum of \$2.60 being charged for the round trip. Excursions will be run from Kingston Niagara Falls every Saturday during the season for a return ticket of \$5.00 and good for seven days.

Presentation and Address.

On Monday evening, the friends of the Rev. W. S. Blackstock, and the members of the Methodist Church, presented that gentleman with a purse of \$51.25 accompanied with an address to himself and Mrs. Blackstock. The presentation took place at the residence of Mr. Edwin Dickens and elicited a very touching reply. At the invitation of Mrs. Dickens the company enjoyed a repast of ice cream and cakes, and a pleasant and social evening was spent with the reverend gentleman who left by train on Wednesday.

The 'Pilgrim'

This new candidate for public patronage commenced her regular trips on Monday, between Napanee and Mill Point. She is a steam yacht, owned by Rathbun & Son, about 50 ft. keel, with a nicely upholstered stateroom fore and aft. Being very fast she will prove a great favorite with passengers, carrying about 50 including luggage and extra freight. For the present she leaves Napanee at 6 and 9 a. m. and 1.15 and 5.15 p. m. Leaves the Point at 7.45 and 11.15 a. m., and 3.30 and 6.30 p. m., connecting with the Bay boat, and being at the service of excursionists in Napanee every evening. Time 75 mins. Fare for the round trip 40 cts. Capt. John Stewart is a great favorite and will give all further information or Mr. R. Shipman at Rathbun's dock.

True Blues' Banner.

A fine banner has been procured by the Dartmouth Lodge of True Blues Napanee. It is, on one side, blue silk with crimson border, and in the centre an equestrian portrait of King William on the other side, white silk, with purple

Personal.

The Hon. R. J. Cartwright paid us a flying visit on Tuesday.

Off to the Thousand Isles.

The Pioneer, Capt. Jack Dickens left on Monday for a cruise in the St. Lawrence. She ships a few invited guests at Kingston.

New Steamer.

Capt. Collier's steamer, the New York, arrived in port on Tuesday evening. She is a paddle-wheel, and being of great beam and very commodious will be very steady for excursions. She left for Belleville on Thursday morning.

Customs.

Summary of Imports and Exports at the Port of Napanee, for fiscal year ended 30th June, 1877:—

IMPORTS.			
	1876.	Value.	Duty.
Sept. quar.	Dutiable Goods,	\$12,394	\$2,063.94
do	Free Goods,	7,228	
Dec. quar.	Dutiable Goods,	11,976	1,864.93
do	Free Goods,	7,748	
1877.			
Mar. quar.	Dutiable Goods,	13,206	1,817.14
do	Free Goods,	27,518	
June quar.	Dutiable Goods,	6,519	1,074.72
do	Free Goods,	17,679	
		104,270	6,820.73
		Total Revenues,	997.16
		Total Collections,	6,918.89

Being \$407.97 less than collected for the fiscal year 1876.

EXPORTS.			
	1876.	Value.	
Sept. quarter	1876.	\$113,624	
Dec.	"	300,554	
Mar.	"	106,262	
June	"	Nil.	
		Total,	\$522,440

Being \$146,224, less than the value of goods exported for fiscal year 1876.

A Harbor Obstruction.

A dangerous and hidden obstruction to our river navigation lies directly in the channel, about midway between Mr. Isiah Huffmans and Mr. John Congers. It is a large rock about seven feet across the top, and only six feet below high water mark. Several vessels have been more or less damaged by striking this unseen danger. The Kincardine broke her wheel and the old Ivanhoe was similarly damaged twice. Rathbun's tug has also collided at different times, besides several schooners and other vessels not reported. Each case involves a loss of over \$25, with the attendant delay &c. The above fact are well known to vessel owners and navigators, it seems strange that such a fatal spot should be overlooked while so much useless mud was carefully removed during the progress of dredging. Mr. Neil McCullough has been diving and making a careful survey of the exact location, and size of the rock in question, he offers to remove it for \$60 we believe he has tendered to the authorities to that effect. Mr. M. is thoroughly competent to undertake this task and the sum asked, is as nothing compared with its removal.

Base Ball—Return Match.

On Tuesday the return match was played between the Dufferins of Bath and the Silver Leafs of Napanee, on the latter's ground. The Dufferins are composed of grown-up boys—men, in fact, forming a striking contrast with our youngsters, but the disparity in size was counterbalanced by the extraordinary skill and activity of the Leafs, who showed some of the finest playing it has been our lot to witness. The fielding especially, was worthy of all praise, in several cases a Leaf would dodge under the legs of his full grown opponent, in his determination to catch or stop a ball, while a Dufferin would walk over a Leaf with the greatest equanimity. One great drawback, was the inability of the Dufferin umpire, who, it seems, did not know the A B C of base ball rules, and his decisions (?) were a constant source of irritation and disagreement. The following is the score:—

SILVER LEAFS.		DUFFERINS.	
R. O.		R. O.	
Chas. Mair.....	3	H. McCartin.....	4

BEAVER LAKE.

(From our Special)

We had an exhibition by the school at the Lake School House on the noon of Friday the 6th ult., all the tators were amused and instructed their recitations, compositions, read songs, &c. Several prizes were awarded the pupils, an premiums for punctu- tendance and good conduct.

To the praise of our teacher (Hayek) and her pupils, we would there was not one complaint en- during the time of her service. March. It seems that she is one of fortunate teachers who have a knack of turning the hearts of the p towards her, this accords with the s ments of Seneca who gives us a charm, the secret is "Love, says he order to be loved," no being eve drew another by the use of terror authority.

The 12th is near, and great is the temptation of many around this loc and the vicinity of Tamworth for coming celebration of the 'Boyne' cess to the celebrators.

Yours,
GOHEE

July 9th, 1877.

CLOYNE.

DEAR EXPRESS:—

We have been visited since the mi of June, up to the present time magnificent rains, and all kinds of g and vegetables are in a thriving cond in fact we have all the rain the far could wish for. Crops look promis- yet, but there is one great trouble makes the farmers around Cloyne serious, and that is, the grasshops they have replaced that destructive b—the potato bug, and a field of g soon looks very sick under their t ment.

A servant girl by the name of Andrews (at Mr. W. Campbells, chant of Flinton) threw herself fr bridge, with suicidal intentions, a number of boys in the i prevented her striking the water, was rescued from drowning by a neig who witnessed the act. She tells the story, unrequited affection. a man n John Campbell promised to marry and 'went back on his promise' she is delirious, the doctor says she may cover but her brain is badly injured she will be crippled for life. Mrs. Ca rine Trip was delivered of a fine pa twins on the 29th ult. Mrs. Mary Somers was also blessed with triplets the 1st inst.—both of Flinton.

Mrs. W. Wager, while looking for in a hay loft, fell and broke her leg, is fast recovering.

July 2nd, 1877. T. G. DICKI

Steamship Collision at Montreal.

TWO OCEAN STEAMERS SUNK IN THE CI NEL—LOSS \$175,000.

On the afternoon of the 4th inst., ocean steamships, the Elphinstone Redewater collided and sunk just b Montreal. The Redewater, which coming down with the full force of current, finding it impossible to avo collision, steered straight for the Elp stone to strike her amidships. Both ge were badly injured by the collision, accident proving to be one of the w that has occurred. As soon as the ves could be separated an attempt was n to run the Elphinstone into the Mont harbour, but before reaching it she fi and sank. The Redewater, which sunk had a cargo of 64,427 bush. e fully insured, and valued at \$50,000, was bound to London. She is cw at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng. The g in swelling burst the vessels deck. Elphinstone is a schooner-rigged i ship of 1,700 tons register, with a bur of over 2,500 tons, and was built in N at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng. She laden with a cargo of 2,000 tons, val

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Pitch, Tar, Terpentine.

Coal oil, Whale oil, Seal oil, Paint oil, Olive oil, Hair grease, Hog's lard, Tallow and Bear's grease can all be removed by Prof. Spence's Chemical Erasive Soap, and the most delicate fabric will remain uninjured, call and see the professor at the Brisco House.

Out for a Day's Sport.

A gay and festive youth borrowed a rig from Nelson German, and a horse from Harris & Empey, ostensibly for attending to his employer's business, but in reality to take a fair companion for an airing in Briggs' woods. Not returning in due time Mr Empey started in search, meeting his animal returning at a brisk trot from that direction, minus his gay driver and partner, who have not since filed an appearance to settle their bill and clear up suspicions.

'Ye Caxton Memorial.'

We have received a memorial number of the *Dominion Printer*, containing a history of the art of Printing, and its introduction into England by Wm. Caxton in the 15th. century. It contains a sketch of Caxton's life, and fac-simile impressions of the type made and used in his time, also an interesting illustrated account of type-founding in America and a Chronology of notable events in the Art of Printing. Published by the Dominion Type Founding Co. Montreal and Toronto, the only establishment of its kind in Canada, and whose work—as is well known—rivals anything of the kind elsewhere.

Consumption of Whiskey.

The following is a statement of the number of barrels and proof gallons of whiskey, paid duty at Napanee and consumed in town and vicinity for the fiscal year just ended, June 30th., 1877.

Sept. quarter 1876	113 bbls. or 3,676.35 proof gals.
Dec. " "	115 " or 3,759.42 " "
Mar. " "	117 " or 3,882.17 " "
June " "	45 " or 1,434.33 " "

391 bbls. or 12,750.87 proof gals

It will be seen from the above that the amount consumed has decreased about two-thirds since the March quarter. At the old rates—taking the population at 4,000—it would leave about three gallons for every inhabitant, but the whiskey consumed, duty paid elsewhere, would about double the amount.

School Children—Important Decision.

A school case of considerable importance was tried at the Huron County Court recently. It was an appeal from a conviction by two magistrates, in which a parent was fined \$1 and costs, for not sending his children between seven and twelve years of age, to school for at least four months in the year, or otherwise providing for their education. The conviction was affirmed, but no costs were given, as the law was new, and the present case was the first which had come before the Judge. The point decided is important: That children between seven and twelve are entitled as of right to be educated either at school or elsewhere for at least four months in the year; that if educated at home the teaching must not be desultory, an hour now and a half hour again, but continuous and otherwise equal to what would be obtained in the common school of the section.

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True Blues' Banner.

A fine banner has been procured by the Dartmouth Lodge of True Blues Napanee. It is, on one side, blue silk with crimson border, and in the centre an equestrian portrait of King William on the other side, white silk, with purple border in the centre a view of the ship Dartmouth, both with appropriate mottoes and tastefully ornamented with gold fringe tassels &c. The painting by Mr. Wm. Robinson, Jr. of Kingston, is certainly the best specimen in its line we have ever seen, the artistic part cannot be excelled, and the pliability, smoothness, and freedom from cracking—an important matter in a banner—pronounce it a worthy effort of the artist.

I. O. O. F.

At a regular meeting of Napanee Lodge No. 36, held on Tuesday evening, 10th inst., the following officers were installed by Bro. A. L. Morden, Esq.: D. D. G. M.

- Bro. E. S. Lapin, P. G.
- W. N. Husey, N. G.
- J. E. Clark, V. G.
- S. A. Parson, R. S.
- G. M. Woods, P. S.
- D. McLiver, Treas.
- J. A. Baker, Warden.
- Geo. Perrin, Con.
- Wm. Crouch, R. S. N. G.
- Jas. Carscallan, L. S. N. G.
- Robt. Wales, R. S. V. G.
- Jos. Graves, L. S. V. G.
- A. Toomey, R. S. S.
- W. Ayers, L. S. S.
- Alex. Hossey, I. G.
- Wm. Blewett, O. G.

Roman Catholic Picnic

The Crystal Palace grounds presented a gay appearance on Monday at the annual picnic, although there were other attractions in town yet it is estimated that at least 1200 were present. Refreshments and ice cream were served in abundance by Mr. B. & Co. Music was furnished by Morgan's and the Napanee band, and dancing and other amusements were generally indulged in, the contest for the gold-headed cane, between the admirers of Sir John and the Hon. R. J. Cartwright, was an exciting scene, the universal popularity of the latter gentleman was evident by the sweeping majority of 400 over his opponent. The cane was very tastefully gotten up, and is the handiwork of our townsman Mr. Fred Smith. The body is rosewood, surmounted by a golden-head finely chased and engraved, and containing the following inscription.

Presented to the Hon. R. J. Cartwright, at the R. C. Picnic, Napanee, July 10th 1877 by the popular vote of over 400 over Right Hon. Sir John A. MacDonald.

The great attraction of the day was a temperance address by Father Stafford of Lindsay, who was here on invitation from Father McDonagh and the Mayor. Previous to the address the entire place was filled, on the platform were Mayor Williams, chair; Father Stafford, Lindsay; Conally, Carden; Denohue, Erin-

gation, and size of the rock in question, he offers to remove it for \$60 we believe he has tendered to the authorities to that effect, Mr. M. is thoroughly competent to undertake this task and the sum asked, is as nothing compared with its removal.

Base Ball—Return Match.

On Tuesday the return match was played between the *Dufferins* of Bath and the *Silver Leafs* of Napanee, on the latter's ground. The *Dufferins* are composed of grown-up boys—men, in fact, forming a striking contrast with our youngsters, but the disparity in size was counterbalanced by the extraordinary skill and activity of the *Leafs*, who showed some of the finest playing it has been our lot to witness. The fielding especially, was worthy of all praise, in several cases a *Leaf* would dodge under the legs of his full grown opponent, in his determination to catch or stop a ball, while a *Dufferin* would walk over a *Leaf* with the greatest equanimity. One great drawback, was the inability of the *Dufferin* umpire, who, it seems, did not know the A B C of base-ball rules, and his decisions (?) were a constant source of irritation and disagreement. The following is the score:—

SILVER LEAFS.		DUFFERINS.	
Chas. Mair	R. O.	H. McCarty	R. O.
Chas. Mills	3	T. Seward	4
Frank Blair	2	W. Ross	3
Jas. Herding	5	M. Robinson	6
Jno. Davis	6	M. Wemp	3
Hiram Fry	5	B. Johnson	4
Geo. Lasher	6	J. Johnson	3
Edgar Pringle	3	S. Williams	3
C. C. Ham	3	J. Orr	2
Total	41	Total	38
Innings	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Total	
Dufferins	1 1 2 0 5 0 8 3 8		
Silver Leafs	3 1 5 1 8 5 0 6 9		

Time 2 hours; Umpire, J. Johnson. Bath. Scores: Myron Mills, and Wm. Lewis.

After the match a supper was tendered the *Dufferins*, but the hospitable offer was declined. \$25 was staked by the *Leafs*, against a match in any place their opponents might name, we believe the bet was not taken.

Cricket.

An exciting and well-contested match between Pictou and Napanee was played in the latter place on Tuesday, bets were freely exchanged and great interest was taken in the play, which was very steady throughout, closing at 6:30. Napanee winning by one run and three wickets. After a supper at the Campbell House, our guests started for home on the Steamer *Shannon*, as the boat left the wharf, cheers were given for the Pictonites which were heartily returned, with three for the ladies who enlivened the scene by their presence. The following is the score:

PICTON—FIRST INNINGS.	
T. Tait, b. Bogart	4
P. Van Patten, c. Bogart, b. Bogart	0
H. Chad, c. Moore, b. Abrams	0
T. Van Horn, c. Moore, b. Bogart	0
D. Barker, b. Abrams	2
J. Sergeant, c. Abrams, b. Bogart	0
E. Merrill, c. Richardson, b. Bogart	0
J. Wither, b. Bogart	8
P. Merrill, not out	0
S. Saché, b. Bogart	0
R. Burke, run out	5
Extras	14
Total	33

SECOND INNINGS.	
J. T. Vanhorn, c. McLiver, b. Bogart	0
H. Chad, c. Chinneck, b. Bogart	1
D. Barker, b. Abrams	1
P. Merrill, c. Abrams, b. Bogart	6
P. Van Patten, b. Pruyne	8
T. Tait, l. b. w., b. Hayes	14
J. Sergeant, c. Hayes, b. Pruyne	1
P. Merrill, run out	1
J. Wither, b. Abrams	1
S. Saché, not out	11
S. Saché, b. Abrams	0
Extras	19
Total	71

THIRD INNINGS.	
H. T. Geddes, c. Tait	5
H. E. Moore, b. Sergeant	6
D. F. Bogart, run out	3
P. Richardson, c. Van Horn, b. Van Patten	6
T. Pruyne, c. Sergeant, b. Van Patten	3
P. Chinneck, c. Van Patten, b. Saché	11
J. J. Bogart, run out	9
B. S. Abrams, run out	3
Vin. Hayes, b. Merrill	0
C. H. Chad, c. Merrill, b. Van Patten	0
A. McLiver, not out	0
Extras	15
Total	71

FOURTH INNINGS.	
H. T. Geddes, c. Chad, b. Van Patten	3
D. F. Bogart, run out	2

in a hay loft, fell and broke her leg, she is fast recovering.

July 2nd, 1877.

T. G. DICKIE.

Steamship Collision at Montreal.

TWO OCEAN STEAMERS SUNK IN THE CHANNEL—LOSS \$175,000.

On the afternoon of the 4th inst., two ocean steamships, the *Elphinstone* and *Redewater* collided and sunk just below Montreal. The *Redewater*, which was coming down with the full force of the current, finding it impossible to avoid collision, steered straight for the *Elphinstone* to strike her amidships. Both vessels were badly injured by the collision, the accident proving to be one of the worst that has occurred. As soon as the vessel could be separated an attempt was made to run the *Elphinstone* into the Montreal harbour, but before reaching it she filled and sank. The *Redewater*, which also sunk had a cargo of 64,427 bush. corn fully insured, and valued at \$50,000, she was bound to London. She is owned at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng. The grain in swelling burst the vessels deck. The *Elphinstone* is a schooner-rigged iron ship of 1,700 tons register, with a burden of over 2,500 tons, and was built in 1874 at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng. She is laden with a cargo of 2,000 tons, valued at \$50,000, consisting of iron rails and coals. She lies now in the main channel opposite Bouchard's Hotel, Hochelaga to which point she was brought after the collision in an unsuccessful attempt to steam her up to the Hochelaga Wharf where she was to have discharged her cargo. Her bow was completely smashed in, the iron, which is about an inch thick, being torn off the port side for fifteen feet. She is full of water, and when the collision occurred the water rushed in so quickly that those in the cabin had not too much time to escape, saving a small portion of their provisions and clothes. The pilots are said to be the cause of the accident.

Outrage on a Married Woman.

Hamilton, July 6.—Rather a peculiar case came up for examination before the Police Magistrate last evening. Phineas Glover, of Barton, a youth of fifteen or sixteen years of age, was charged with criminally assaulting a married woman named Florence Cline, of Stoney Creek. It appears from the evidence taken that Mrs. Cline was driving to Hamilton in a buggy on the 27th ult., when she overtook Glover, who asked for a ride. Permission being given, he took his place in the buggy, and after proceeding some distance the young scoundrel committed an outrage on the woman. Mrs. Cline stated in Court that she had not told her husband of the circumstance until yesterday, being afraid to do so; that at the time it happened, as at the present, she was very weak, being in poor health from dropsy of the heart. After hearing the evidence his Worship committed Glover to stand his trial at the Assizes.

Harriet Martineau is accused of having abused the confidence of hospitality.

The report of the New York Custom House Commission will be submitted to Secretary Sherman on his return. It will recommend a uniform of tax on all sugars two cents per pound.

The Roman Catholics of New Rochelle N. Y., demand the substitution of the Bible for the Protestant version in the public schools. The Board of Education is considering the matter.

Nine hundred dogs were drowned at the pound in New York on the 6th. 0 240 bites inflicted on the dog catcher thus far, 20) were by Spitz dogs.

The Fourth of July celebration by the coloured people in Charleston S. C., was the largest in many years. Business was generally suspended. A meeting of coloured people, under the auspices of the Liberian Exodus Association, was held, the object being the consideration of a scheme for the

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A school case of considerable importance was tried at the Huron County Court recently. It was an appeal from a decision by two magistrates, in which a parent was fined \$1 and costs, for not sending his children between seven and twelve years of age, to school for at least four months in the year, or otherwise providing for their education. The conviction was affirmed, but no costs were given, as the law was new, and the present case was the first which had come before the Judge. The point decided is important: The children between seven and twelve are entitled as of right to be educated either at school or elsewhere for at least four months in the year; that if educated at home the teaching must not be desultory, an hour now and a half hour again, but continuous and otherwise equal to what would be obtained in the common school of the section.

Cock-fight in "Canaan."

This is not the place mentioned in sacred history, but that lawless settlement, where base-ball, fishing parties, hooting matches, dog fights, seven-up and old sledge occupy the leisure moments of the rural population Sundays and Mondays. On Dominion Day, we suddenly dropped on a party of sportsmen engaged in testing the combative qualities of four pugacious roosters. We recently received an invitation to the return match, the betting ran high, the loubloons changed hands with celerity and a solicitation to act as referee, takeholder &c., was politely declined. Among the spectators were three prominent moral (?) reformers, two justices of peace, a legal gentleman, and an insurance agent, they appeared deeply interested in the fun, which was subsequently accounted for by the satisfaction with which they pocketed their hot share of the spoils. The fighting was vicious, and the savage attacks elicited shouts of applause from the respective backers. During the performance we were enlightened as the merits of 'games,' 'dunghills' and cross-breeds. After three hours steady play, in which a beligerent bird received a thrust through the jugular, all hands adjourned to refresh exhausted nature from a five-gallon demijohn of soda-water, not forgetting the 'moral' gentlemen, who, of course, proved themselves equal to the occasion the whole party dispersing just as the 'peelers' appeared in view.

and matter in a banner—pronounced it a worthy effort of the artist.

I. O. O. F.

At a regular meeting of Napanee Lodge No. 36, held on Tuesday evening, 10th inst., the following officers were installed by Bro. A. L. Morden, Esq.: D. D. G. M.

- Bro. E. S. Lapum, P. G.
- W. N. Hossey, N. G.
- J. E. Clark, V. G.
- S. A. Parson, R. S.
- G. M. Woods, P. S.
- D. McLiver, Treas.
- J. A. Baker, Warden.
- Geo. Perrin, Con.
- Wm. Crouch, R. S. N. G.
- Jas. Carscallen, L. S. N. G.
- Tabb, Wales, R. S. V. G.
- Jos. Graves, L. S. V. G.
- A. Toomey, R. S. S.
- W. Ayers, L. S. S.
- Alex. Hossey, I. G.
- Wm. Blewett, O. G.

Roman Catholic Picnic.

The Crystal Palace grounds presented a gay appearance on Monday at the annual picnic, although there were other attractions in town yet it is estimated that at least 1200 were present. Refreshments and ice cream were served in abundance by Mr. B. & Co. Music was furnished by Morgan's and the Napanee band, and dancing and other amusements were generally indulged in, the contest for the gold-headed cane, between the admirers of Sir John and the Hon. R. J. Cartwright, was an exciting scene, the universal popularity of the latter gentleman was evident by the sweeping majority of 490 over his opponent. The cane was very tastefully gotten up, and is the handiwork of our townsman Mr. Fred Smith. The body is rosewood, surmounted by a golden head finely chased and engraved, and containing the following inscription.

Presented to the Hon. R. J. Cartwright, at the R. C. Picnic, Napanee, July 10th 1877 by the popular vote of over 1000 over Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

The great attraction of the day was a temperance address by Father Stafford of Lindsay, who was here on invitation from Father McDonagh and the Mayor. Previous to the address the entire palace was filled, on the platform were Mayor Williams, chair; Father Stafford, Lindsay; Conally, Carden; Denohue, Erinville; Twomey, Centreville; and McDonagh, Napanee. Messrs. Giffard, Deroh, Morden, Casey and others. Father Stafford's address was replete with sound logic and invincible argument. It abounded in facts and figures and appealed in a straight-forward manner to the feelings of his hearers who were kept in want attention throughout. The address was marked with an entire absence of that useless tirade against liquor drinkers and producers, which is often resorted to, and with such a bad effect, but the kind and gentlemanly tone, won the sympathy and touched the hearts of all the listeners. At its close a vote of thanks to the Rev. Father Stafford was moved by A. L. Morden, Esq., License Commissioner, and seconded by T. W. Casey, Esq., G. W. S., and adopted with much applause. In the evening the concert in the Music Hall drew a full house, the following programme was excellently rendered: Overture, Zampa, Prof. J. Z. Des Rochers; song, "Robert le Diable," Mrs. P. O'Reilly; "Life has no Power," The Misses Kane and Mr. C. Kane; song, "I'm a Merry Zingara," Miss M. M. Twomey; chorus, "Gloria in Excelsis," Choir of St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston; song, "Happy be thy Dreams," Mr. Chas. Kane; song, "Sing Sweet Bird," M. M. Twomey; duet, "The land of the Swallows," Misses Maggie and Annie Kane; song, Mrs. P. O'Reilly, and song by Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Robison, assisted by Mr. E. H. Brink.

Time 2 hours. umpire, J. Johnson. Bath. Scores: Myron Mills, and Wm. Lewis.

After the match a supper was tendered the *Dufferins*, but the hospitable offer was declined. \$25 was staked by the *Leafs*, against a match in any place their opponents might name, we believe the bet was not taken.

Cricket.

An exciting and well-contested match between Picton and Napanee was played in the latter place on Tuesday, bets were freely exchanged and great interest was taken in the play, which was very steady throughout, closing at 6:30. Napanee winning by one run and three wickets. After a supper at the Campbell House, our guests started for home on the Steamer *Shannon*, as the boat left the wharf, cheers were given for the Pictonites which were heartily returned, with three for the ladies who enlivened the scene by their presence. The following is the score:

PICTON—FIRST INNINGS.

T. Tait, b. Bogart	4
P. Van Patten, c. Bogart, b. Bogart	0
H. Chad, c. Moore, b. Abrams	0
S. Vanhorn, c. Moore, b. Bogart	0
D. Barker, b. Abrams	2
J. Sargent, c. Abrams, b. Bogart	0
E. Merrill, c. Richardson, b. Bogart	0
J. Wither, b. Bogart	8
P. Merrill, not out	0
S. Saché, b. Bogart	0
R. Burke, run out	5
Extras	14
Total	33

SECOND INNINGS.

J. T. Vanhorn, c. McLiver, b. Bogart	0
H. Chad, c. Chinneck, b. Bogart	0
J. T. Vanhorn, c. Moore, b. Bogart	0
P. Van Patten, c. Pryn, b. Bogart	8
T. Tait, b. w. b. Hayes	14
J. Sargent, c. Hayes, b. Pryn	1
P. Merrill, run out	13
S. Saché, b. Bogart	0
R. Burke, not out	11
S. Saché, b. Abrams	0
Extras	19
Total	71

SENIOR—FIRST INNINGS.

H. T. Geddes, b. Tait	5
E. E. Moore, b. Sargent	3
J. Richardson, c. Van Horn, b. Van Patten	6
T. D. Pryn, c. Sargent, b. Van Patten	3
P. Chinneck, c. Van Patten, b. Saché	11
J. S. Bogart, run out	0
B. S. Abrams, run out	3
Wm. Hayes, c. Merrill, b. Van Patten	0
C. A. Proctor, c. Wither, b. Van Patten	0
A. McLiver, not out	15
Extras	15
Total	71

SECOND INNINGS.

H. T. Geddes, c. Chad, b. Van Patten	3
D. F. Bogart, run out	2
P. Chinneck, c. Wither, b. Sargent	4
J. Richardson, b. Sargent	1
H. E. Moore, c. Wither, b. Van Patten	7
Wm. Hayes, b. Van Patten	2
J. S. Bogart, c. Wither, b. Sargent	0
T. D. Pryn, not out	6
A. McLiver, not out	3
Extras	9
Total	38

Messrs. Moore & Hayes made some very fine catches for Napanee, and Mr. Sargent made one fine catch for Picton.

The annual grain circular estimates the wheat surplus of California at not over 200,000 bushels.

A French man-of-war belonging to the Tonlon squadron of evolution, was accidentally run down and sunk off Hyeres by an iron-clad. No lives were lost.

H. Clasen & Co., merchants trading at Bombay, have failed; liabilities, \$500,000.

English shippers and underwriters are becoming nervous over the frequent loss of vessels by spontaneous combustion of coal. Every year large numbers of coal-laden vessels are posted at Lloyd's as missing, with all hands, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that they have been burned in mid-ocean, and not a human being preserved to relate the cause. The figures show that 1,165 lives have been lost and a tonnage of 80,000, representing 37,000 tons of coal, has been destroyed, through the spontaneous combustion of coal at sea.

thick, being torn off the port side for fifteen feet. She is full of water, and when the collision occurred the water rushed in so quickly that those in the cabin had not too much time to escape, saving a small portion of their provisions and clothing. The pilots are said to be the cause of the accident.

Outrage on a Married Woman.

Hamilton, July 6.—Rather a peculiar case came up for examination before the Police Magistrate last evening. Phineas Glover, of Barton, a youth of fifteen or sixteen years of age, was charged with criminally assaulting a married woman named Florence Cline, of Stoney Creek. It appears from the evidence taken that Mrs. Cline was driving to Hamilton in a buggy on the 27th ult., when she overtook Glover, who asked for a ride. Permission being given, he took his place in the buggy, and after proceeding some distance the young scoundrel committed an outrage on the woman. Mrs. Cline stated in Court that she had not told her husband of the circumstance until yesterday, being afraid to do so; that at the time it happened, as at the present, she was very weak, being in poor health from dropsy of the heart. After hearing the evidence his Worship committed Glover to stand his trial at the Assizes.

Harriet Martineau is accused of having abused the confidence of hospitality.

The report of the New York Custom House Commission will be submitted to Secretary Sherman on his return. It will recommend a uniform of tax on all sugars two cents per pound.

The Roman Catholics of New Rochelle N. Y., demand the substitution of their Bible for the Protestant version in the public schools. The Board of Education is considering the matter.

Nine hundred dogs were drowned at the pound in New York on the 6th. Of 240 bites inflicted on the dog catchers thus far, 20) were by Spitz dogs.

The Fourth of July celebration by the coloured people in Charleston, S. C., was the largest in many years. Business was generally suspended. A meeting of coloured people, under the auspices of the Liberian Exodus Association, was held, the object being the consideration of a scheme for the wholesale emigration of the coloured people to Liberia. Letters were read and speakers were present from different parts of the State. The coloured people were ready and anxious.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 5.—Wm. Conner, whose body was found on the railroad track, was murdered by Molly Maguire because he denounced them. John Connolly was also murdered by Molliens, making five murders by the Molliens since the executions. Several coal breakers have been warned since Saturday night by Molliens, and several people received the coffin warning, including the sheriff of Schuylkill County.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM of 175 Acres, the most desirable property in the County of Northumberland, for Sale. Being all that portion of lot No. 34 in Concession A, of the Village and Township of Brighton, lying North of the old Kingston Road, and only quarter of a mile from the P. O. and the centre of the village. Upon the premises are good brick and wooden buildings; a large orchard of young and bearing trees; a beautiful grove of pine and hardwood timber; spring creeks, and other advantages which rendered it desirable. Also several other good Farms and Village Properties for sale.

I. O. PROCTOR.

47-4f. Brighton.

NAPANEE EXPRESS, JULY 13 1877

Personal.

The Hon. R. J. Cartwright paid us a flying visit on Tuesday.

Off to the Thousand Isles.

The *Pioneer*, Capt. Jack Dickens left on Monday for a cruise in the St. Lawrence. She ships a few invited guests at Kingston.

New Steamer.

Capt. Collier's steamer, the *New York*, arrived in port on Tuesday evening. She is a paddle-wheel, and being of great beam and very commodious will be very steady for excursions. She left for Belleville on Thursday morning.

Customs.

Summary of Imports and Exports at the Port of Montreal, for fiscal year ended 30th June, 1877:—

IMPORTS.			
1876.	Value.	Duty.	
Sept. quar., Dutiable Goods,	\$12,394	\$2,063.94	
do Free Goods,	7,228		
Dec. quar., Dutiable Goods,	11,976	1,864.93	
do Free Goods,	7,748		
1877.			
Mar. quar., Dutiable Goods,	13,298	1,817.14	
do Free Goods,	2,518		
June quar., Dutiable Goods,	6,519	1,074.72	
do Free Goods,	17,679		
	104,270	6,820.73	
Other Revenues,		98.16	
Total Collections,		6,918.89	

Being \$407.97 less than collected for the fiscal year 1876.

EXPORTS.			
1876.	Value.		
Sept. quarter 1876,	\$113,624		
Dec. " "	300,554		
Mar. " 1877.		Nil.	
June " "	108,262		
Total,	\$522,440		

Being \$146,224, less than the value of goods exported for fiscal year 1876.

A Harbor Obstruction.

A dangerous and hidden obstruction to our river navigation lies directly in the channel, about midway between Mr. Isaiah Huffmance and Mr. John Congers. It is a large rock about seven feet across the top, and only six feet below high water mark. Several vessels have been more or less damaged by striking this unseen danger. The *Kincardine* broke her wheel and the old *Ivanhoe* was similarly damaged twice. Rathburn's tug has also collided at different times, besides several schooners and other vessels not reported. Each case involves a loss of over \$25, with the attendant delay &c. The above act are well known to vessel owners and navigators, it seems strange that such a fatal spot should be overlooked while so much useless mud was carefully removed during the progress of dredging. Mr. Neil McCullough has been diving and making a careful survey of the exact location, and size of the rock in question, he offers to remove it for \$600 we believe he has tendered to the authorities to that effect. Mr. M. is thoroughly competent to undertake this task and the sum asked, is as nothing compared with its removal.

Base Ball—Return Match.

On Tuesday the return match was played between the *Dufferins* of Bath and the *Silver Leafs* of Napanee, on the latter's ground. The *Dufferins* are composed of grown-up boys—men, in fact, forming a striking contrast with our youngsters, but the disparity in size was counterbalanced by the extraordinary skill and activity of the *Leafs*, who showed some of the finest playing it has been our lot to witness. The fielding especially, was worthy of all praise, in several cases a *Leaf* would dodge under the legs of his full grown opponent, in his determination to catch or stop a ball, while a *Dufferin* would walk over a *Leaf* with the greatest equanimity. One great drawback, was the inability of the *Dufferin* umpire, who, it seems, did not know the A B C of base ball rules, and his decisions (?) were a constant source of irritation and disagreement. The following was the score:—

BEAVER LAKE.

(From our Special)

We had an exhibition by the scholars at the Lake School House on the afternoon of Friday the 6th ult., all the spectators were amused and instructed by their recitations, compositions, readings, songs, &c. Several prizes were awarded the pupils, an premiums for punctual attendance and good conduct.

To the praise of our teacher (Miss Hayek) and her pupils, we would say there was not one complaint entered during the time of her service from March. It seems that she is one of those fortunate teachers who have a happy knack of turning the hearts of the pupils towards her, this accords with the sentiments of Seneca who gives us a love charm, the secret is "Love, say he, in order to be loved," no being ever yet drew another by the use of terror and authority.

The 12th is near, and great is the contemplation of many around this locality, and the vicinity of Tamworth for the coming celebration of the 'Boyne' success to the celebrators.

Yours,

July 9th, 1877. GORHEBYDD

CLOYNE.

DEAR EXPRESS:—

We have been visited since the middle of June, up to the present time with magnificent rains, and all kinds of grain and vegetables are in a thriving condition in fact we have all the rain the farmers could wish for. Crops look promising as yet, but there is one great trouble that makes the farmers around Cloyn look serious, and that is, the grasshoppers, they have replaced that destructive beetle—the potato bug, and a field of grain soon looks very sick under their treatment.

A servant girl by the name of Mary Andrews (at Mr. W. Campbells, merchant of Flinton) threw herself from a bridge, with suicidal intentions, but a number of boys in the river prevented her striking the water, she was rescued from drowning by a neighbor who witnessed the act. She tells the old story, unrequited affection, a man named John Campbell promised to marry her and 'went back on his promise' she is very delirious, the doctor says she may recover but her brain is badly injured and she will be crippled for life. Mrs. Catherine Trip was delivered of a fine pair of twins on the 29th ult. Mrs. Mary Ann Somers was also blessed with triplets on the 1st inst.—both of Flinton.

Mrs. W. Wager, while looking for eggs in a hay loft, fell and broke her leg, she is fast recovering.

July 2nd, 1877. T. G. DICKIE.

Steamship Collision at Montreal.

TWO OCEAN STEAMERS SUNK IN THE CHANNEL—LOSS \$175,000.

On the afternoon of the 4th inst., two ocean steamships, the *Elphinstone* and *Redewater* collided and sunk just below Montreal. The *Redewater*, which was coming down with the full force of the current, finding it impossible to avoid a collision, steered straight for the *Elphinstone* to strike her amidships. Both vessels were badly injured by the collision, the accident proving to be one of the worst that has occurred. As soon as the vessels could be separated an attempt was made to run the *Elphinstone* into the Montreal harbour, but before reaching it she filled and sank. The *Redewater*, which also sank had a cargo of 64,427 bush. corn fully insured, and valued at \$50,000, she was bound to London. She is owned at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng. The grain in swelling burst the vessels' deck. The *Elphinstone* is a schooner-rigged iron ship of 1,700 tons register, with a burden

NAPANEE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly

Currents—75c per pair.
Apples—50c. to \$1.20. per bag.
Barley—50c.
Beef per cwt.—\$5.00 to \$7.00.
Broad—15c. per loaf.
Butter—25c. to 25c. per lb.
Buckwheat—75c. to 80c.
Coal—\$5 to \$6 ton.
Calf skins 8c. per lb rough.
" " " " trimmed.
Chickens—30c. to 40c. per pair.
Cheese—11c. to 12c. per lb.
Clover Seed—\$7 per bushel.
Descon skins 25c.
Ducks—40c. to 50c. per brace.
Eggs—10c. to 12c. per dozen.
Flour—\$3.90 retail.
Geece—50c. to 60c. each.
Hay—\$11.00 to \$12.00 per ton.
Hides—\$3.00 to \$5.00.
Lamb and Pelts—\$1.00 to \$1.25.
Lard " " 12c. to 15c.
Oatmeal—\$4.00. per cwt., retail.
Onions—50c. to \$1.00 per bushel.
Potatoes—\$1.75 per bag.
New Potatoes \$1.20 to 1.50 per bush.
Green Peas \$1.20 per bush.
Peas—70c. to 72c.
Pork " " —\$7.00. to \$7.50.
Rye—60c. to 65c.
Straw—\$3.00 to \$4.00 per load.
Raspberries—10c. qt.
Tallow—7c. to 8c. per lb.
Timothy Seed—\$2.00 to 2.60 per bush.
Turkeys—30c. to \$1.00. each.
Wheat—\$1.25.
Hard Wood—\$2.75 per cord.
" soft—\$1.50. to \$2.00. " "

NO RISK.

Thomas' Electric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One dose cures common SORE Throat, One bottle has cured BRONCHITIS. Fifty cents' worth has cured an OLD STANDING COUGH. One or two bottles cures bad cases of Piles and KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight applications cure any CASE OF EXCORIATED NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK of years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Toga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a WONDERFUL CURE of a CROOKED LIMB, by six applications." Another who has had ASTHMA for years, says: "I have had of a 50 cent bottle left, and \$100 would not buy it if I could get no more."

Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your ELECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the persons had not spoken above a whisper in FIVE YEARS." Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your ELECTRIC OIL cured me of Bronchitis in one week."

It is composed of Six of the BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. Is as good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. THOMAS is on the wrapper, and the name of Northrop and Lyman are blown in the bottle, and "Take no other." Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—ELECTRIC—Selected and Electrized.

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1869 & 1875.

IN THE MATTER OF

GEO. S. SEXSMITH,
Of the Town of Napanee,
INSOLVENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of the power vested in me as Assignee of the estate and effects of the above named insolvent. I shall offer for sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
—AT—
CAMPBELL'S HOTEL,

THE PLACE

Value for Y

—IS

Downey

AN

S

Y

CHEAP CA

Alive to the necessities of the public duty every effort to secure

LARGEST AMOU

—FOR

LEAST AMOUN

—O—

NEW

Daily arriving from the Cheapest Mark

WE ARE O

GREATER

THAN

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

One Price, Quick Sa

—AND

FOR CASI

We Bid Defiance to

Exceptional Lines to wh

Attand

Edgedes, b Tait	5
Moore, b Sercent	6
Bogart run out	13
Richardson, c Van Horn, b Van Patten	6
Prayn, c Sercent, b Van Patten	3
Hinneek, c Van Patten, b Sache	11
Bogart run out	9
Abrams run out	2
Hayes, Tait	3
Hayes, c Merrill, b Van Patten	0

THE PLACE TO BUY GOODS FOR CASH AT CASH PRICES

JULY 13 1877

NAPANEE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly

Wheat—75c per bush.
Rye—60c. to \$1.20. per bag.
Oats—50c.
Corn—\$5.00 to \$7.00.
Soybeans—15c. per bush.
Clover—50c. to 55c. per lb.
Clover—75c. to 80c.
Alfalfa—\$5 to \$6 ton.
Hides—8c. per lb rough.
Hides—9c. trimmed.
Hides—50c. to 60c. per pair.
Hides—11c. to 12c. per lb.
Hides—\$7 per bushel.
Hides—25c.
Hides—40c. to 50c. per brace.
Hides—10c. to 12c. per dozen.
Hides—\$3.90 retail.
Hides—50c. to 60c. each.
Hides—\$11.00 to \$12.00 per ton.
Hides—\$3.00 to \$5.00.
Hides and Pelts—\$1.00 to \$1.25.
Hides—10c. to 15c.
Hides—\$4.00. per cwt., retail.
Hides—50c.
Hides—80c. to \$1.00 per bushel.
Hides—\$1.75 per bag.
Hides—Potatoes \$1.20 to 1.50 per bush.
Hides—Peas \$1.20 per bush.
Hides—70c. to 75c.
Hides—\$7.00. to \$7.50.
Hides—60c. to 65c.
Hides—\$3.00 to \$4.00 per load.
Hides—10c. qt.
Hides—7c. to 8c. per lb.
Hides—Seed—\$2.00 to 2.60 per bush.
Hides—50c. to \$1.00. each.
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In the Town of Napanee

THE PLACE TO GET

Value for Your Money,

—IS AT—

Downey

AND

Spence's

CHEAP CASH STORE

Alive to the necessities of the public during the Hard Times, we are making every effort to secure to our Customers the

LARGEST AMOUNT OF GOODS

—FOR THE—

LEAST AMOUNT OF MONEY.

NEW GOODS

Daily arriving from the Cheapest Markets in Canada and the United States

WE ARE OFFERING

**GREATER BARGAINS
THAN EVER**

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS, OUR MOTTO BEING

One Price, Quick Sales, Small Profits,

—AND—

FOR CASH ONLY.

We Bid Defiance to all Competition.

Exceptional Lines to which we Invite Special Attention

JOB

Printing!

THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT

—OF THE—

NAPANEE EXPRESS

IS EXCELLED BY

No Office In The Dominion,

ITS OUTFIT INCLUDES A

LARGE STOCK

OF THE

Very Latest Styles Of New Type

And every Facility exists for turning out

JOB PRINTING

IN THE

"I have half of a 50 cent bottle and \$100 would not buy it if I could do more."

Fus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your ELECTRIC OIL restored the voice where persons had not spoken above a whisper for FIVE YEARS." Rev. J. Mallory, of N. Y., writes: "Your ELECTRIC OIL cured me of Bronchitis in one week."

is composed of Six of the Best that are known. Is as good for internal use, and is believed immeasurably superior to any ever made. Will save you much time and many dollars of expense.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. N. Thomas on the wrapper, and the signature of Northrop and Lyman are blown in the glass, and "Take no other." Sold by medicine dealers. Price, 25 cts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

E.—ELECTRIC—Selected and Fleec-

EVENT ACTS OF 1869 & 1875.

THE MATTER OF
O. S. SEXSMITH,
Of the Town of Napanee,
INSOLVENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of the power vested in me as Assignee of the estate of the above named insolvent, I shall make a sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

—AT—
EMBEL'S HOTEL,
In the Town of Napanee,
on Saturday, the 21st day of July inst.,
One o'clock in the afternoon.

the following parcel or tract of land, situate in the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, being composed of the East half of Lot 16, on the west side of Centre street, and town of Napanee, containing one acre more or less, with the dwelling hereon erected.

intended to sell this property without reserve, close the estate. Terms at sale.

Apply to
REEVE & MORDEN,
Solicitors, Napanee,
or **DUNCAN McFARLANE,**
Assignee.
Hill St., Montreal July 7th, 1877. 12-21n.

lies and Gentlemen,

must provide for your wants.

YOU SHALL HAVE
YOUR
FEED, MEAL,
PROVISIONS,
AS YOU WANT THEM.

mond & Sherwood,

ve opened a convenient store in

WISLEY HOUSE,

ie sale of A No. 1 articles as follows:—

WHEAT,
CRACKED WHEAT,
CORN MEAL,
OAT MEAL,
CRACKED CORN,
BRAN,
SHORTS,
FEEDS (all kinds),
BUCKWHEAT,
BEANS,
GODERICH SALT,
BACON,
SUGAR CURED HAMS.

NEW GOODS

Daily arriving from the Cheapest Markets in Canada and the United States

WE ARE OFFERING

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS, OUR MOTTO BEING

One Price, Quick Sales, Small Profits,

—AND—

FOR CASH ONLY.

We Bid Defiance to all Competition.

Exceptional Lines to which we Invite Special Attention :

Dress Goods

THAT no person will refuse to buy from, after examining the prices.

Mourning Goods,

SPECIAL Selections, Carefully selected Stock of Alpaca, Brilliantines, Henriettas, Crape Cloths, French Fancy Crape Cloths, Bombazines.

Dress Silks.

AND BLACK SILKS for beauty and durability and cheapness cannot be bought cheaper in the Province.

Mantles & Shawls

THE Largest and most Fashionable Stock in any town between Toronto and Montreal.

Linen Goods

SPECIAL Lines at Special Prices. Too large to enumerate. Extraordinary Bargains await all.

Cottons & Prints

OVER 2000 Pieces of each, from the lowest to the highest grade of every width, and at all prices, admitted by all our Customers to be the Cheapest, of the best value and best patterns ever brought to Napanee.

Tickings, Denims,

Ducks Shintings

CARPETS.

IN Tapestry, Brussels, all Wools, 3 Ply and 2 Ply, Unions, and Hemps, at Prices to suit the times.

Oil Cloths.

ALL WIDTHS, Cut to fit any size of Rooms of the best English and American makers, Matting and Mats, Cocoa Matting, all widths, of good quality.

At Low Prices

Window Curtains

AND

House Furnishing GOODS

WE OFFER GREAT BARGAINS in Lace Curtains and Damasks, Repps Terry's Holland and Opaque shades Furniture Covering, Cretons and Chintz, Piano and Table Covers in great variety.

Dress Making

DEPARTMENT

PARTICULAR Attention is given to

ITS OUTFIT INCLUDES A

LARGE STOCK

OF THE

Very Latest Styles Of New Type

And every Facility exists for turning out

JOB PRINTING

IN THE

BEST STYLE

OF THE ART.

LAW WORK A SPECIALITY

Assessment Blanks,
Auction Bills,
Articles of Agreement,
Briefs,
Bill Heads,
Ball Programmes,
Bills of Fare,
Circulars,
Chancery Bills,
Cards,
Catalogues,
Debentures

Dodgers,
Date Lines,
Envelopes,
Exhibition Bills,
Funeral Circulars,
Financial Reports,
Headings,
Horse Bills,
Indentures,
Invitations

Letter Headings,
Law Forms,
Lawyers' Briefs,
Labels,
Monthly Statements,
Mourning Cards,
Municipal Forms,
Note Headings,
Notarial Circulars.

Obituary Notices.

ALL GOODS FOR CASH AT CASH PRICES.

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OR (Graham),
ACKED WHEAT,
ORN MEAL,
OAT MEAL,
CRACKED CORN,
BRAN,
SHORTS,
FEEDS (all kinds),

ASE,
UCKWHEAT,
BEANS,
GODERICH SALT,
BACON,
SUGAR CURED HAMs.

QDS DELIVERED,

**WESTERN
RANCE COMPANY**

orporated 1851.

L. \$800,000
h power to increase to \$1,000,000.

FIRE AND MARINE.

OFFICE: Toronto, Ont.

President.
HON. JOHN McMURRICH.
Vice-President.
CHARLES MAGEBATH.
Directors.
HIE, Esq. NOAH BARNHART, Esq.
KIN, Esq. ROBT. BEATY, Esq.
TH, Esq. WM. GOODERHAM, Esq.
ARD HILDAN, Managing Director
G. C. LOVELACE, Secretary.
HT, Fire Inspector.
RINGLE, General Agent.
Marine Inspector.

nces effected at the lowest current
uildings, Merchandise, and other prop-
rty loss or damage by fire.
Cargo, and Freight against the perils
Navigation.
Risks with the Maritime Provinces
steam.
oes by steamers to British Ports.
W. V. DETLOR,
Agent for Napanee

INT,

elling known as Dr. Oronhya-

Apply to
W. S. WILLIAMS.
March 16th, 1877. 47-ft

ected Stock of Alpacas, Brilliant-
tines, Henriettas, Crape Cloths, French
Fancy Crape Cloths, Bombazines.

Dress Silks.

AND BLACK SILKS for beauty
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of every width, and at all prices, ad-
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Cheapest, of the best value and best
patterns ever brought to Napanee.

Tickings, Denims,

Ducks, Shirts,

AN IMMENSE STOCK, which
we are selling at the very bot-
tom prices.

**Tailoring Depart-
ment.**

Cloths and Tweeds.

A LARGE STOCK at exceedingly
Low prices. Good patterns, all
Wool Tweed Suits made to order by
a First Class Tailor, from \$12.00 and
upwards.

A Fit Guaranteed

OR NO SALE.

All we ask is a fair unprejudiced trial to please the people of the County of
Lennox and Addington both in Goods and Prices. The same attention given
to rich and poor.

**GIVE US A CALL.
DOWNEY & SPENCE.**

Oil Cloths.

ALL WIDTHS, Cut to fit any
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Dress Making

DEPARTMENT

PARTICULAR Attention is given to
the Making up of Dresses and
Mantles in the latest style,

AT LOW PRICES,

This Department is under the su-
pervision of a lady of taste and skill
and all work is done by experienced
hands.

MILLINERY.

A LARGE, NEW and Carefull
assorted stock, conducted by

TWO

**First-Class
MILLINERS,**

PRICES SO LOW,

Our selections so suitable that you
cannot fail to please yourself.

Assessment Blanks,
Auction Bills,
Articles of Agreement,
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Obituary Notices,
Pamphlets,
Posters,
Programmes,
Promissory Notes,
Receipt Books,
Shipping Tags,
Statements,
Sale Bills,
Tickets,

Tax Collectors Rolls,
Tax Receipts,
Visiting Cards,
Voters' Lists,
Wheat Receipts,
Wedding Cards.

ALL THE ABOVE

PRINTED WITH DESPATCH

AT THE

"EXPRESS" OFFICE.

J. B. BENSON,

Proprietor.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC

Neglect of Pastures.

This is the only country in the world, the *Chicago Times* says, where any pretensions are made to good farming that no attention is given to improving pastures. In taking up a new farm, the poorest portion is invariably set apart for the pasture. After the best portions are planted and sown to annual crops, so long as they will pay the cost of cultivation, the land is seeded down with grass. This is cut and cured for hay, till the farmer is ashamed of himself of the small amount he gets from an acre, when he concludes that he will convert the field into a pasture. He seldom seems to think that his pasture is his great source of wealth; that his cows get from it the materials which furnish milk; that the grass it produces makes most of the wool, beef, and mutton he has to sell; and that all his young cattle obtain their living from the pasture about seven months in every year. He seems to forget that he and his teams work all summer chiefly to obtain food which the stock consumes during the winter, while his pastures furnish a supply for a longer period, without any labor being expended upon them.

Land once turned out to pasture is doomed to neglect so long as it is devoted to that purpose. Weeds and bushes are permitted to spring up and spread at will. As the grass in places becomes killed out, the spots are allowed to remain barren. A large proportion of the stock kept in the pasture are yarded at night, and most of their droppings are left, when they are taken to cultivate fields. Even those that fall on the pastures are not broken up and scattered, as they should be. The rank grasses which spring up, but which are not eaten by the stock, are allowed to go to seed, and in this way gradually extended over a large portion of the ground. No Western farmer thinks to apply farm-yard, mineral, or commercial fertilizers to his pasture. If a portion of it happens to become rich by the cattle, sheep, or colts remaining on it during the night, the chances are that he will plow it up and put it in cultivated crops; and turn out another piece of land that is in too poor condition to produce corn, grain, or hay.

In England pastures receive constant attention and increase in productiveness year by year. They are generally in so high a state of fertility that a good crop of hay may be harvested from them, if the stock is taken off, as is done occasionally. They are manured like lands which produce annual crops, the fertilizers being applied late in the fall or very early in the spring. They are ordinarily mown at least once every season, so as to keep down the weeds and coarse grasses. By cutting them off, short grasses spring up, while the and rank grasses that are cut down help to enrich the soil. The turf, once well established, may not be turned during a century; but it is occasionally scarified by a utensil made especially for the purpose, so as to lay bare some fresh soil, on which the seed of more valuable grasses may be sown. A great variety of grasses is produced on English pastures and attention is given to seeding peculiar soils and locations with grasses that are adapted to them. In this country little or no attention is given to this matter, but the grasses are left to establish themselves as best they will. In some localities white clover, redtop, and blue grass, all good pasture grasses, will, by a process of self-seeding or extension of their roots, establish themselves over a considerable amount of ground. Under unfavorable circumstances, however, sorrel, burdock, thistles, and coarse grasses will take possession of the land.—*N. Y. Independent*.

The Potato Bug

Professor Goossman, of the Agricul-

VARIOUS ITEMS.

2,000 tons of steel rails have arrived at Montreal for the Great Western Railway.

Four cases of smuggled silks, valued at \$10,000, were seized in a New York stable.

Mr. James Kelley, of Morris, Ont., has (June 29) flax on his farm which measures thirty-six inches in length.

Mr. Hugh Frasher, of Hullet, Ont. has fall wheat growing on his farm which measures five feet six inches in length.

The Post Office Savings Bank account for the month of May shows a balance due to depositors of \$2,554,177.14

A young man fell in Kingston while playing ball, and cut his knee. His leg had to be amputated in an attempt to save his life.

A seizure of obscene literature was made by Officers Scholfield in Port Colborne, a few days ago, under the Act prohibiting such importation.

The telegraph poles on the York road, near Westbrook, Ont., were split by lightning for over a mile's length, on Saturday night 30th ult.

There were exhibited in Toronto, a very superior sample of spring wheat, received from Manitoba, weighing 63 lbs per imperial bushel.

The strawberry crop in Oakville, is proving very abundant this year. On Monday 36,450 quarts were shipped from this station.

In view of the recent ship laborers' troubles in Montreal the River Police in that city are to be reorganized, and to be armed with Snider rifles and bayonets.

The Duke of Westminster is going to have a conference at Grosvenor House in order to promote the establishment of public houses without the sale of intoxicating drinks.

The Marquis of Lorne is going through a course of instruction at the Royal Military Repository at Woolwich, under the direction of Major Ducean, R. A.

Colonel Otter, of the Queen's Own, is suing the town corporation of Belleville for pay for his men for services rendered during the Grand Trunk strike in January last.

During a quarrel between Hamilton Guy and Fred Holstead, baseball players at Lockport, yesterday, the latter struck the former fatally with a baseball club.

A clause will be introduced into the English Prison Rules—that no prisoner shall be flogged except by the order of two visiting justices, instead of one as heretofore.

It is reported that the King of Dahomey, after paying the indemnity exacted by the British Government determined to make a human sacrifice of five hundred of his men to Fetich.

At Guelph, Ont., "much excitement" is reported, owing to the acceptance by the Town Council of an invitation to dine with the Papal Delegate. An indignation meeting was held Wednesday evening.

The exports of lumber from Ottawa to the United States for the quarter ending 30th, June exceeded the exports for the same period last year by three or four million feet.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 28. The special Commission examining life insurance companies report a deficit of \$2,220,000 in the assets of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, and that it has over \$1,735,000 of questionable assets.

Dr. A. M. Ross, of Toronto, has presented to Albert College his magnificent collection of Canadian birds, valued at \$2,000. This collection is said to be the finest in the Dominion. It will be exhibited at the Paris Exposition.

The rain and wind storm of 30th ult., did immense damage to crops in Canada and the States. Railway tracks washed

HARVEST TOOLS

LARGEST STOCK,

—AND—

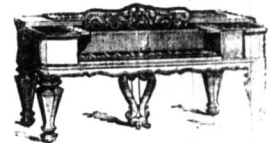
LOWEST PRICES

—AT—

Wright & Co's.

Napance, July 5th, 1877.

"BEST PIANOS, LOWEST PRICES"



ICHARLES D. BLAKE & Co's..

Grand Square and Upright Piano-For

JOHN N. LAZIER,
BELLEVILLE,

General Agent for the Dominion of Can

MERITS OF THE BLAKE PIANO-FORTE

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The Potato Bug

Professor Goossman, of the Agricultural College, has thoroughly analyzed the effect of Paris green on the potato, and finds that the arsenic from it does not and cannot enter into the circulation of the vine, agreeing fully with the authorities of the Western colleges that no harm will come by the use of this poison. He adds:—

"Whilst I do not question its great efficiency for that purpose, I do not advocate its use. My objection does not merely rest on the assumption that the vines will absorb some arsenious acid, which in healthy, growing plants at best could be but very minute traces, and consequently of but little importance, but on the great danger unavoidably arising from an indiscriminate, wholesale distribution of one of the most poisonous substances of record, by uneducated parties. I recommend still as the safest efficient remedy the picking by hand at the earliest periods of the season."

A New Jersey man gives the following preventive:—"Take tobacco stems or refuse tobacco and steep, and to the decoction thus secured add lye from wood ashes or lye from potash, and sprinkle the liquid upon the vines with a common sprinkler." The farmer tried this liquid, by the advice of a chemist, with thorough success. And he says it not only drives away the bug, but destroys the eggs. Of the proper strength of the decoction, or the amount of lye necessary to make the application most successful, every intelligent farmer can judge for himself. The New Jersey man found it not only effectual against the potato-bug, but beneficial to the crops as a fertilizer.—N. E. Farmer.

The Time to Cut Grass

The proper time to cut grass for hay is a matter of some dispute, though the weight of testimony is in favor of early cutting. As an old writer on agriculture has wittily said, "grass should be cut while it is grass, and not after it has become hay." The flavor or richness of the grass passes away as soon as the stalk becomes dry, tough and fibrous and evidently much nourishment is lost, as well as the fragrance which gives it relish by leaving it standing too long. Farmers as a rule do not attach that importance to the hay crop which its real value

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The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided, as to church bells, that at thirty minutes before the hour of service upon Sunday the bells may be rung for five minutes, and that again for five minutes immediately preceding service time a bell of the smallest size may be rung. At all other times the noise is considered illegal.

With the view of promoting uniformity in the dress of seamen in the navy, the Lords of the Admiralty have directed that the flannels of seamen shall be cut square across the breast, and close up to the neck, so as to afford more protection to the chest with a half-inch blue binding round the neck, the wearing of sleeves being optional.

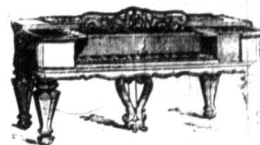
The Medical Examiner says some of these dreadful pests have appeared in London. Rightly or wrongly, some of the persons who have been bitten, connect the appearance of the mosquitoes with the unloading of foreign grain. They have made their appearance on the north side of the Thames, between the London Docks and Pimlico.

The heat in England is described as "something tremendous." A telegram in the Liverpool Courier says:—"American wheat has been selling as low as 3d a pound since Saturday at the central stores in London, and the best joints might be bought at 6d the pound. The sudden heat has caused a great falling off in the number of purchasers, and the wheat has almost been given away."

About a year ago, Bradford, Pa., had a small tavern and a few scattered farmhouses. Now it has three thousand five hundred inhabitants, and hundreds of strangers are turned away from the hotels every night. Fort Leino has wrought the miracle. The oil well seems to be about two miles wide, and land within twenty-five miles of the town in every direction is held at a fabulous valuation.

A deputation of citizens had an interview with the Right Hon. George Selkirk Bodd, President of the Local Government Board (London, Eng.), in reference to the refusal of the Board to sanction

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MERITS OF THE BLAKE PIANO-FORTE

Its Great Durability

In Workmanship it Cannot be Surpassed, if Equaled.

In Power, Solidity, Purity and Equality of Tone.

It has no Competitor.

As a Safe Investment, it is the Best.

It is Warranted in the most Satisfactory Manner

Every Improvement that has been recognized by people of cultivated

taste and utility, has been adopted by the Manufacturer

of these pianos, and the grand result is, that for power, sweetness, brilliancy

singing quality of tone, even throughout the entire scale, delicacy and elast

of touch, strength durability and beauty of finish, these Instruments stand

unrivalled

MOST SATISFACTORY TERMS OF PAYMENT

EVERY PIANO WARRANTED FOR 7 YEARS

AGENTS WANTED.

Illustrated catalogues sent on application.

JOHN N. LAZIER, Belleville

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Strawberry Short Cake.

One quart of flour, teacupful of butter, teacupful of ice-cold water. Mix the butter through the flour with a knife, pour over the the water and cut into a stiff dough. Roll it out like pastry, handling it as little as possible. Do not work it, or it will toughen. Cover two jelly cake pans, or two large dinner plates, bake in a quick oven. Split in half, making four layers of the short cake. Have two quarts of strawberries picked and well sugared before you commence to bake the cake. Cover three of the layers with the berries; then put the handsomest layer on the top, and sprinkle it all over with sugar. Serve with thick, sweet cream.

Preserved Strawberries.—Weigh the fruit, wash if necessary, and place in a preserving kettle, in alternate layers, a pound of fruit and then a pound of sugar. Put on a slow fire until the sugar melts, then boil quite rapidly for thirty minutes. Remove the fruit with a perforated skimmer, and fill small cans to within an inch and a-half of the top. Boil and skim the juice a few minutes longer, fill the jars and seal while hot.

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About a year ago, Bradford, Pa., had a small tavern and a few scattered farm-houses. Now it has three thousand five hundred inhabitants, and hundreds of strangers are turned away from the hotels every night. Petroleum has wrought the miracle. The oil belt seems to be about two miles wide, and land within twenty-five miles of the town in every direction is held at a fictitious valuation.

A deputation of citizens had an interview with the Right Hon. George Selator Booth, President of the Local Government Board (London, Eng.), in reference to the refusal of the Board to sanction certain expenditures for sending children to Canada under charge of Miss Ivey. He pointed out that if they provided emigration on a large scale it would be taking valuable labour from this country.

In a recent missionary conference held at Oxford, Bishop Macdonnell, referring to medical missions, mentioned that Sir Henry Hallford, a celebrated physician, had pointed out that Dr. Broughton, by curing the Great Mogul's daughter, laid the foundation of English influence in India in the seventeenth century, and further suggested that much might be done by missionaries in India, and even in China, if they were educated primarily in medicine. Americans and English have, he stated, tried medical missions with great success in China.

INCIDENT. June 27.—While Thomas Edwards, a farmer from North Oxford, was driving through town to-day, on his way home with a mower and reaper on his waggon, the machine slipped forward against the horses, frightening them so that they started off at a rapid pace, throwing the machine off against Edwards' head, and dragging him some distance on the ground, bruising and cutting him in a frightful manner. Nearly the whole of his scalp was torn off, and one of his ankles is severely fractured. If not internally injured he may recover.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. June 29.—The following sentence has been imposed in the case of Lieutenant W. H. Fleming, 12th Infantry convicted of appropriating funds entrusted to him by prisoners :—To be dismissed the service of the United States, and confined at hard labour for three years, and be further confined until he pays a fine of \$1,000, provided the whole period of confinement does not exceed five years; also that his crime, his name and place of birth be published in the papers of any and all States. The President has approved of the sentence, and the Fort Leavenworth, Iowa, has been designated as his place of confinement.

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to be of real benefit and utility, has been adopted by the Manufactur

these pianos, and the grand result is, that for power, sweetness, brilliancy

singing quality of tone, even throughout the entire scale, delicacy and elastic

of touch, strength durability and beauty of finish, these Instruments stand

rivalled.

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Times are hard and you can't avoid buying new clothes if you will get those you have dyed and scoured so as to

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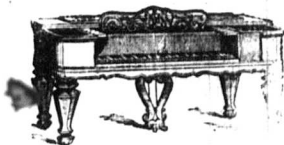
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At the Golden Auger.

TERMS CASH.

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Five Years' Success Cured by First Bottle of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Pain in Shoulders, Back and Legs, and Druggists in Throat Disappear.

ST. ALBANS, P. Q., Sept. 13, 1876.

MR. T. J. B. HARDING,
DEAR SIR,—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, I wish to inform you what it has done for me. I am 29 years old, had been out of health for about five years. I had employed three or four different doctors, and tried various medicines, without receiving any permanent benefit, but continued rather to grow worse, until last fall, when I had become so bad as to be unable to do an hour's work at a time. Had severe, aching and pain under the shoulders and through the shoulders, with very lame back, and a feeling in my right lung as though there was a weight bearing it down, with a cold in the throat and down upon the lungs. Such was my condition when I commenced to take your Catarrh Remedy, one bottle of which eased my pains and gave me an improved appetite, and after taking four bottles I was restored to health, so as to be able to endure hard and continued labor, such as chopping and clearing land, at which I have been engaged the past season. My recovery I attribute solely to your Catarrh Remedy. Yours truly,
T. J. B. HARDING.
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A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN

WE have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated essay on the *indolence and profligacy* of the youth, with out medicine of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.
Price, in gilded envelope, only 6 cents, or

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TO WORK FOR JESUS,
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WE will send FREE, complete Catalogue of Books, &c., on hand to any address, and for Each Order received, to the amount of ONE DOLLAR, we will send the LITTLE BOY OR GIRL, sending the order Books to the value of FIFTEEN CENTS on each dollar. Address
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Shaftesbury Hall Toronto.

On the 1st of July, 1877, we will send to the six Boys or Girls sending the Largest number of orders up to that date, one nice Pocket Bible each.

For the information of Christian generally, it may be briefly stated that this Institution, now in full operation, owes its origin to the liberality of a Christian gentleman, a resident of Toronto, who has invested a portion of his means in the enterprise, as a free-will offering to the Lord, with the view of scattering broadcast over our land, Tracts, books, &c., which unfold the exalted privileges of the believers, and treat of the "LIFE OF FAITH" or Trust, and of the power and peace of Holiness, and Gospel and Evangelical Literature.

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The celebrated author of this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years successful practice, that advanced consequence may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine, or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and efficient, by means of which every sufferer, no matter how long his illness may be, may cure himself completely and safely.

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ALL PROFITS that may be made will be devoted to the establishment of a Fund for gratuitous distribution of the Tracts and Books to persons and places where they are needed as may be directed by the Committee. We beg also to say that the Fund for free distribution is open for donations to all who may desire to help in this work of God.

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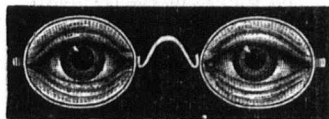
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have been entirely cured by CONSTITUTIONAL
Remedy. Pain in Shoulder, Back and Lungs,
pains in Throat, Discharge.
ST. ANDREW, P. Q. Sept. 12, 1876.
B. HARDING.
is—Doing doctors that others may know some
the merits of your CONSTITUTIONAL Remedy. I
to inform you what it has done for me. I was
had been out of health for about two years.
I had three or four different doctors and tried
various remedies without receiving any permanent benefit.
and rather to grow worse. I had lost all my
ago had as to be unable to do any work at
had severe soreness and pain under the shoulder
through the shoulder, with very lame back, and
in my right lung as though there was a weight
down with constant dropping in the throat and
the lungs. Such was my condition when I com-
take your Constitutional Remedy, one bottle of which
pains and gave me an improved appetite, and
a few bottles I was restored to health, so as to be
more hard and continued labor, such as chop-
clearing land, at which I have been engaged the
My recovery I attribute solely, with thanks,
to the use of your Constitutional Remedy. I have
\$1 per bottle. HENRY SNIDER
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EASY-FITTING.
Eye-Glasses and Superior Eye Tryer.
This firm has appointed me sole agent of their
goods in this vicinity.
F. W. SMITH,
Napanee.
No-47
Optician and Jeweler.

Crockery & Glassware,

AT COST

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Crockery & Glassware,

WILL BE SOLD AT

Cost and Under

FOR CASH,

As we intend going out of that line.

Call and Secure Bargains.

Cash Paid for Butter and Eggs.

SMITH & ANDERSON.

Dr. William Gray's Specific Medicine.



follow as a sequence of Felt Abuse, as Loss of
Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back,
Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many
other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consump-
tion and a Premature Grave, all of which as a
rule are first caused by deviating from the path
of nature and over indulgence.

The Specific Medicine is the result of a life
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these special diseases. It is sold free by mail.
The Special Medicine is sold by all Druggists
at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will
be sent by mail on receipt of the money by ad-
dressing.

WILLIAM GRAY & Co.,
Windsor, Ont.

**THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.
JOB MOSES' PERIODICAL PILLS.**

This well known medicine is no imposition,
but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficul-
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and although a powerful remedy, it contains
nothing hurtful to the constitution.
To MAIGNED LADIES it is especially suited. It
will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period
with regularity.
In all cases of Nervous and spinal Affections,
pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue
on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Low-
ness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headaches,
Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned
by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a
cure when all other means have failed.
These Pills have never been known to fail,
where the directions on the 2nd page of pamph-
let are well observed.
For further particulars, get a pamphlet, from
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